THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 68. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The Report Foreshadowed.

New Jersey Capital Removal.

Terrible Affair in Wilkesbarre.

Accident on the Penna. Central.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Character of the Forthcoming Report—Disagreement Concerning Details.

KEY WEST, Florida, March 21.—The steamer Tennessee, with the commissioners and the entire Santo Domingo expedition, arrived here to-day at noon, with not one case of sickness on board. The vessel will probably stay here four days to coal. It now seems doubtful what arrangements will be made for returning home It was the intention of the commissioners to leave ship at this point, and go home by rail from Cedar Keys, or some other point accessible by commercial steamers from this place. No steamer being here in readiness, we may all return in the Tennessee.

Nearly two weeks' delay has been occasioned by the visit to Kingston, and nothing has been accomplished. The commissioners merely telegraphed to the President that they were on their way home. That was no reason for going to Jamaica. They could have come here from Port-au-Prince on the same coal it took to go to Kingston, and in about the same time. Mr. Wade opposed the Kingston visit very earnestly, but he was outvoted. It required less than two days to coal at Jamaica, but we remained there five or six. There has been useless, extravagant, and unreasonable delay from the time the commission left New York, more than two months ago.

On the subject of the report of the commissioners to the President, there has been some earnest and emphatic debate between the commissioners. Three reports were under preparation at one time. Mr. Wade wanted a short and decided report ready to be presented when the commissioners arrived in Washington. Mr. White wanted to go to Washington and write the report there, taking several weeks' time, in order to make it as full and as perfect as the importance of the case demanded. Mr. Howe at first was undecided, and all three began reports. The members agreed upon the substantial points, as sent in my letter from Port-au-Prince, all being favorable to the administration side of the question; but they did not agree as to the character of the report and its length. Mr. Wade wrote a very plain, matter-of-fact document, which he closed by saying, substantially, that he thought it unbecoming the United States to hold out inducements and promises to a weak and helpless Government, and then treat her in bad faith and leave her to her fate. The report all through was strongly in favor of annexation. Mr. Howe agreed to sign it. Mr. White was in favor of amending it, by extending it, and leaving out the strong expressions of opinion. He merely wanted to report on facts, as they found them; he thought Congress did not want their opinions. Several meetings have been held, but no decision has yet been reached, except that the report will be amended somewhat; but the general views will be retained, perhaps the closing words modified. All the commissioners will sign it, and the proposition of Messrs. White and Howe, to present a preliminary report upon their return, and an extended one a month or two hence, has been abandoned.

Wade calls Cabral a "chicken thief," and says it was unnecessary to see him; that it makes no difference if he is opposed to annexation. Mr. Howe was in favor of delaying the expedition at Port-au-Prince until Cabral could be seen. General Baez filed a claim with the commission for personal indemnity of nearly $100,000, for destruction of property, etc., which he insists must be paid if annexation occurs. He is willing to accept the old treaty. The commissioners will all visit Washington as soon as they return. The expenses of the expedition thus far are about $10,000, exclusive of ship expenses.

EXCITEMENT AT TRENTON.

Projects to Remove the Capital of New Jersey.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* writes:—

The annual farce of pretending to take into consideration the moving of the capital of this State to some more favored locality has been again brought before the Legislature this year, but in a somewhat different form

"Heretofore some city, town, village, or hamlet, considering itself the hub of the State, the centre of all attractions, the best adapted for the final resting place of the capital, has presented its claim in due form, with much setting forth of its real or supposed advantages, and much recapitulation of the benefits that must necessarily ensue to the State should it be chosen. Annually these suggestions have been received and carefully referred to dormant committees, and the only result yet known to ensue therefrom was a dinner or supper to such committee on its farcical visit of inspection, and a quickening of the pulses of the land speculators at the thought of such a monster arrival as the State capital in their midst, and the consequent rise in lots.

But this year New York has begun a new system, which threatens to revolutionize old New Jersey, and to raise her importance considerably, in the eyes of her own citizens, at least. Mr. A. W. Dimock, who lives at Elizabeth, has backed the claims of that ancient rival of Trenton, with a proposal to present the State five acres of ground in the handsomest part of the city, valued by him at $100,000, and to further give the sum of $25,000 in cash, to be used in assisting to erect the new Capitol should it be placed on his gift of land. There is no doubt of the genuineness of this offer. Mr. Dimock is certainly able to make good his words; and hints are thrown out that other subscriptions will be forthcoming from still more loyal citizens of Elizabeth if they are given ground for hope. This bid, paraded with no little vainglory in the local papers, has, however, sunk into nothingness before the successive offers to buy the Capitol's presence which it has drawn forth.

The second to enter the field was the borough of Englewood, too charming as a place of residence to be spoiled by placing the capital and its attendant train of legislators, lobbyists, and hangers-on in its midst, but still, so says a prominent citizen, not only willing to put up with it, but to do better than the Elizabethean Dimock to obtain it.

Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps, a large property owner at Englewood, in a private letter to the President of the Senate, dated Savannah, Ga., Feb. 21, thus writes:—* * * "I see in the Savannah paper that some one from Elizabeth has offered money and land to get the capital. I don't suppose we ought to move from Trenton, but if there comes up any such idle talk again, I wish you would make this proposition for me in the interest of my section. If the State will locate the capital at Englewood I will give twenty acres of land and one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). This is, of course, my offer; I have no doubt my public-spirited neighbors would double the sum."

This second bid, as evidently made in good faith as that of Mr. Dimock, has stirred up the ambition of the Jerseymen, and the entries and bids are numerous. Mr. Dimock being first in the field was enabled to procure the promise of the special inspection committee to come and look at what he would do for the State, and what advantages Elizabeth possessed to make it the State capital; and so, with great parade and pomp, and with much flutter of expectation on both sides—the visitor and visited—a committee of the Senate has gone to Elizabeth.

But still more dangerous rivals to Elizabeth have sprung up. The inhabitants of the township of Cranford, a suburb of Elizabeth, have patriotically thrown themselves and their fortunes at the feet of the State, and offer twenty acres of land and two hundred thousand dollars for the capital.

Still another applicant appears: the Senate has received the humble petition of one George Gifford, of Jersey City, who offers three acres of ground in the centre of that city and $25,000.

TRAGEDY IN WILKESBARRE.

A Prominent Democratic Lawyer Cuts a Woman's Throat and then His Own.

The Scranton *Republican* of yesterday has a Wilkesbarre letter of Monday, which says:—

The town was thrown into a high state of excitement this evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, by ar eport which spread like wildfire, that an attempt at murder and suicide had been made at a house on Northampton street. The report proved true, and the following particulars were gleaned. The man interested is a lawyer, and has considerable notoriety throughout the county as a Democratic politician, and nominally has been credited with being a man of more than ordinary capacity. But a too free indulgence in strong drink, and a life of general dissipation, have incapacitated him for business, and before this he has been attacked twice by mania-a-potu, which attacks were to be dreaded by all likely to come in contact with him, for, being of strong frame, and goaded to a fearful frenzy by imaginary wrongs, he hesitated not to threaten and attempt to perform the most terrible acts. The woman who was attacked by him was the wife of a respectable merchant on Northampton street, now divorced from him, but still living in his house and acting as his housekeeper. Returning last week with this attack of mania-a-potu upon him, the lawyer went to the above house, where he has since been confined. Imagining there was a concocted arrangement to poison him, he determined on putting her and himself out of the way, and thus frustrate its accomplishment. He seized her, and in the struggle, with a small penknife, succeeded in cutting her throat in a most horrible manner, making a gash on one side from which the blood spurted with a hissing sound awful to hear, and inflicting besides a gash in her breast, in one arm, and on one thumb. He then commenced on himself with the same instrument, first at his throat, making a cut of considerable length, from which the blood flowed very freely, and then in the region of his heart, where made five stabs. By this time—it was all done almost in an instant—outsiders were aroused, policemen came, and surgeons were called. The woman was immediately attended to—the blood vessel severed was tied, etc.—and there is hope that she will survive, although the cut is of a serious nature, and will demand close attention. The wounds of the man were dressed, and both he and the woman left in as easy circumstances as can be expected. In a talk with the man we found that he realized what he had done—he was more sane—but he still regretted that he had not made a clean job of it. His poor instrument, he says, was the cause of his failure.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNA. CENTRAL.

Frightful Collision—Five Men Injured, Two of Them Fatally.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* of yesterday says:—

A terrible accident occurred about eight o'clock last evening on the Pennsylvania Railroad, within the city limits, at Gallagher's switch, a short distance above the roundhouse, which was attended with fatal consequences. Six men were riding on shifting engine No. 439, which was being backed down from the yards above the town when, without any warning, a collision occurred with the rear end of a freight train standing on the track. The fireman succeeded in jumping off the engine without sustaining any injury, and the engineer escaped with a few slight scalds. Four brakemen and a conductor, who were riding on the engine, were less fortunate. They were all severely injured by the escaping steam and the sudden concussion, one, and perhaps two, fatally.

William Callendar, brakeman, a married man, residing on Allison's hill, had both legs broken, and was otherwise severely injured. He died a short time after the accident, while being removed to the depot in a car.

Edward Yoder, conductor, residing in the lower part of the city, had one of his legs broken. He was removed to his residence and received every attention.

S. Swager, brakeman, had both hands scalded and badly crushed, arm broken, and was injured internally. His death was momentarily expected at 11 o'clock last evening, the hour we left the injured men.

Samuel Caster, brakeman, had his leg cut below the knee and thigh bone broken. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

The injured men were promptly removed in a car from the scene of the accident to the depot, and every effort made to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors. Dr. Rutherford, the company physician, was summoned and rendered every medical and surgical assistance. The Coroner was notified, but up to a late hour had not arrived, and we are unable to give the verdict.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS SWINDLER.

A Trusted Treasurer in Trouble.

For some time past it has been whispered about that the treasurer of the Swedenborgian Church, in East Thirty-fifth street, of which Rev. Dr. Giles is pastor, had absconded with a large sum belonging to the church. Anxious to learn all the facts in the case, and probe the scandal to the bottom, our reporter called on Rev. Dr. Giles, at his cosy residence in East Thirty-third street, this morning. In reply to questions he said that rumor had grossly exaggerated the facts, which were simply that some time since the treasurer of the church (whose name Dr. Giles did not consider it advisible to publish) had failed in business. On settling up the accounts, it was found that he was indebted to the church in the amount of $600. He gave his check for that sum to Dr. Giles, but it was found that he had no funds to his credit in the bank, and on the 4th of February he wrote a note stating that, to his great sorrow, he was unable to make the check good. He announced at the same time his intention of going West to retrieve his shattered fortune, and concluded by expressing his regret at severing church associations. About four weeks ago, with the full knowledge of the members of the Swedenborgian Society, he started for California, and is at present in St. Louis. He has been in constant communication with the trustees of the church, and will return here about the 1st of May. Rev. Dr. Giles added that the members of the church had the utmost confidence in the integrity of their former treasurer.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—During the siege of Paris Victor Hugo purchased one of the houses owned by Haussmann, the ex-Prefect of the Seine Department.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Situation in Paris.

The Rebels in Full Power.

Proclamation of General Duval.

Murders of Lecomte and Thomas.

How they are Excused.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French National Guard.

PARIS, March 21.—The insurrectionary *Official Journal* urges the National Guard to exercise a vigilant watch for criminals attempting to re-enter Paris.

The payment of the National Guard regularly and the distribution of alms to the needy are resumed.

Proclamation of General Duval.

A proclamation signed by General Duval, and dated simply Paris, demands the election of a Mayor of Paris, with deputy mayors in all the arrondissements.

The proclamation says it is not the intention of the Nationals to separate Paris from France, but only from the Empire and Government of National Defense, and from their measures of treason and cowardice; and concludes with an appeal to the people to sustain themselves as we are doing, and to follow our example in opposing oppression.

A decree further postpones the

Maturity of Commercial Bills,

and prohibits landlords from expelling lodgers for non-payment of rent until the issuance of a fresh order.

The Insurrectionary Central Committee

has decided to respect the conditions of peace, but considers it just that the largest portion of the indemnity should fall upon the authors of the war.

Many of the Nationals met last night, and adopted resolutions for mutual protection.

Active Measures Urged.

The *Siecle* urges upon each battalion of the army to take possession of its own quarters, and says:—If this is done the rising will be promptly repressed, and probably without bloodshed.

Paris is Quiet.

The cabs have resumed their trips, the theatres are open, and railway trains from Paris to Versailles run regularly.

The Situation in Montmartre

and Belleville, however, is unchanged. All business and labor have been stopped. There are

Frequent Night Alarms.

The tocsin and drums are sounded and cannon fired, and the Montmartreists rush to arms, fearing an attack from the sixty thousand troops at Versailles.

The *Official Journal* says the hour has arrived when

The Common People of the Capital Can Save the Country,

and appeals to the bourgeoisie for support in the emergency.

The insurrectionary *Official Journal* says, in extenuation of the

Execution of General Lecomte,

that he had four times ordered his troops to fire on a crowd of inoffensive women.

General Thomas,

says the *Journal*, was in plain clothes, sketching the fortifications of Montmartre.

The Defense of the Republic.

PARIS, March 21—Evening.—Allied battalions of the National Guard of the second arrondissement have signed a manifesto joining their voices to those of the majorities of the Assembly and Mayors of Paris, in determination to defend the Republic and its tranquillity against all persons. They have organized a special force; and measures for the protection of their arrondisement, and appeal for the cooperation of all in the work for conciliation and abstention from crime. Similar movements are being made in other arondissements.

Demonstration Against the Insurrectionists.

There was a demonstration in the streets today in favor of the union of all men of order. The demonstration proceeded to the insurgents' headquarters, but found their passage barred by bayonets. An angry altercation ensued, after which they retired, but the movement has a tendency to spread.

M. Thiers has Sent

Glais-Bizoin as a delegate on the part of the Government to endeavor to conciliate the insurgents, the prospects for which now seems more hopeful.

The Mayors of Paris

refuse to give their concurrence to the holding of the elections on Wednesday.

VERSAILLES, March 21.

The National Assembly

has approved a proclamation condemning the criminal attempts of a

Few Madmen to Involve France

in ruin and dishonor, which are repudiated by the whole country.

It Appeals to the Troops

and citizens to rally and save the noble Republic. The Assembly has also declared the urgent necessity for a bill abrogating the decree suppressing the Councils-General.

M. Picard announced in the Assembly that all the functionaries of the departments have offered to assemble, fully armed, for the

Support of the Republic.

It was announcees that the Government will present to the Assembly on Wednesday a bill providing for an election in the municipalities.

General Chanzy.

M. Schoelcher reported that he had visited Paris, but failed to obtain the release of General Chanzy.

Admiral Saisset, in some remarks, gave the details of the arrangements of the insurgents, who, he said, held General Chanzy as a hostage, and will shoot him if they are attacked.

BERLIN, March 21.—At the session of

The German Parliament

to-day, Herr Frankenburg, by virtue of seniority President of the Chamber of Deputies, on taking his seat warmly greeted the South German members.

A motion was passed by the House

Congratulating the Emperor

upon the occurrence of the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth to-morrow.

LONDON, March 22.—A special despatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says the ceremony upon opening the German Parliament was

Imposing in its Simplicity.

The Emperor manifested deep emotion during his speech, which was delivered from the

Marble Throne of Charlemagne,

brought from Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) especially for the purpose.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 22—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 92¼; of 1865, old, 91⅝; of 1867, 90⅝; 10-40s, 89. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 35.

FRANKFORT, March 21.—U. S. 5-20 bonds closed at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened with a hardening tendency; middling uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, March 22.—Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 22—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—1·30 P. M.—Pork, 84s. Tallow, 42s. 6d.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—In Wickford yesterday two boys, aged eight and six years, children of Borey Brimell, were killed by falling in an old cave in which they were playing.

Fire Near Boston.

BOSTON, March 22.—A block of four wooden dwellings, owned by Mr. Briggs, in Somerville, was burned last night. Loss $8000.

A Robber Sentenced.

ROCKLAND, March 22.—Alden Litchfield, convicted in September as accessory to the robbery of Lime Rock Bank, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

The Storm in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., March 22.—The storm yesterday was very severe. Nearly three inches of rain fell. The snow still remains in the country bordering on the upper waters of the Androscoggin, so that the river has risen only nine inches. The washout on the Androscoggin Railroad below Lisbon Falls prevents the trains on that road running, and will take two days to repair.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Politics.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—At a meeting held yesterday afternoon a constitution was adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the declarations that are published to-day by prominent Republicans. Judge Stanley Matthews was elected president and George Hoadley chairman of the Executive Committee, and a committee was appointed to recommend the remaining officers to be elected next Saturday. The organization is a formidable one, and will doubtless create a great sensation in political circles.

Movement of Troops.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Two companies of the 7th United States Cavalry, under command of Colonel Merrill, arrived here yesterday from Fort Leavenworth.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—A committee of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church asked permission to present the resolutions of their conference in person to the Senate.

This was objected to by Messrs. Davis, Brooke, Purman, and Evans as establishing a precedent which would obstruct the business of the Legislature.

Messrs. White, Allen, and Osterhout favored the admission of the committee.

The resolutions which the conference desired to present were in favor of a local option liquor law.

Mr. White moved that the committee have leave to present their memorial in person to the Senate.

Mr. Dill moved to amend by allowing the memorial to be handed to the Speaker and read by the Clerk. The amendment was agreed to by 25 yeas to 6 noes, and the resolution signed by the President and Clerk of the conference at Reading were read by the Clerk and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bills reported:—Senate bill incorporating the Women's Christian Association, favorably.

Senate bill authorizing courts of quarter sessions to divide wards, favorably.

House bill urging Congress to prohibit the importation of coolies was reported favorably by Mr. Dechert.

House.

Mr. McGowan, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported with a negative recommendation the House bill to insure a more effectual assessment and collection of taxes on personal property in the city of Philadelphia.

The Senate Printing bill was reported favorably.

Mr. White introduced a bill in relation to the allotment of prisoners in the Eastern and Western State penitentiaries. This bill transfers the counties of Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton and Franklin from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary district

Mr. Stone, from the Special Committee on the Erie Marine Hospital and Erie Harbor, reported that they had investigated the subject and found that devastations had been committed on the peninsula in the harbor of Erie. They presented a bill recommending an appropriation of $30,000 to the Marine Hospital, on condition that the Marine Hospital relinquish its rights in the peninsula to the State, and that the peninsula be then transferred to the United States.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, presented the memorial of the Board of Public Charities, remonstrating against the bill repealing the act creating the board.

Mr. Hagar made a personal explanation, denying that he had ever been in favor of the Philadelphia commission bills, as had been charged by the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Cotton firm; low middling, 14. Flour quiet but firm. Cloverseed weak at $7·25@7·62½. Wheat unchanged; choice white, $2·05@2·15; fair to prime, $1·90@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·20@2·10; fair to good, $1·55@1·75; common, $1·40@1·50; Ohio and Indiana, $1·57@1·63; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·60. Corn—white Southern active at 84@86c.; yellow Southern dull at 82c. Oats weak at 64@66c. Mess pork weak at $21·75@22. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9¼c.; rib sides, 11¼c.; clear rib, 11½c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard steady at 13c. Whisky, 91c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¼; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅞; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 111⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 84; Cumberland preferred, 80; New York Central and Hudson River, 95¼, ex-div.; Erie, 19¾; Reading, 102½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 99⅝; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95, ex-div; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾; Adams Express, 70½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton steady; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15⅝c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour steady and without decided change; sales 9000 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of 28,000 bushels new spring at at $1·59@1·61½; winter red and amber Western at $1·73@1·74. Corn in moderate request; sales 33,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 91c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Hampshire Congressmen-Elect.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Hon. Fernando Wood will to morrow evening give an entertainment in honor of the three Democratic members from New Hampshire, who arrived here to day.

President Grant,

together with other prominent gentlemen, this morning attended Professor Pratt's horse educating school, and remained two hours.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

A Protest Against the Passage of the Bill to Abolish the Board now before the Legislature.

The following protest against the bill to abolish the Board of Public Charities has been addressed to the Legislature:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—Gentlemen: We have seen that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to repeal the act for the creation of the Board of Public Charities. Of the grounds of this action we are not advised; but conceiving that an instrument capable of great good may be destroyed, we beg leave to present some objections to the repeal of the law, and as we are members of the board, we hope that we will not be deemed intrusive in so doing. If the persons who constitute the board are objectionable for any reasons, it would be obviously proper to remove them, or to suggest their resignations. If the expense of maintaining the organization be objectionable, it would be well to try the experiment of gratuitous services; for so convinced are we that the plan is not only good, but essential to the well-being of the community, that we are persuaded that a sufficient number of competent citizens can be found who will execute the office without expense rather than that the work should be abandoned. The only necessary expenses at present are the salaries of the General Agent and Corresponding Secretary, and some inconsiderable travelling and incidental expenses.

It seems by some to be supposed that the only purpose to be accomplished by the board is to assist the Legislature to make an intelligent distribution of the funds of the State applied to charitable objects. This is an important duty, but it is a small part of the whole object to be attained. There exists in the Commonwealth, as one of its prerogatives of sovereignty, a power known among lawyers as the visitorial. By virtue of this the State has the right, and it is her duty to see that institutions designed for and property dedicated to public objects are properly administered and applied, where the beneficiaries are personally incapable of enforcing their rights or the duties of the agents of such institutions and property. Happily for this State—and the fact may be mentioned with pride—there are few instances in which there is reason to suspect an intentional neglect of duty or misappropriation of charitable funds.

It cannot fail, however, that such evils will arise. A recent instance will present itself to your minds, developed through the instrumentality of our board. Another has in past years accidentally found its way into the courts and been exposed. But there is surely a need of some organization that will be free from local influences or prejudices—removed from the actual administration of charities or public institutions—whose powers shall be devoted not so much to redress grievances as to point out wrongs and mistakes, and leave the correction to the proper authorities. It is surely desirable that there shall be an organization, having the sanction of the Government, to call public attention to the wants of those in the State who are incapable of helping themselves, and to whom the State owes a duty. And is it not also desirable that there shall be an institution whose object is to collect information, and thus assist the government of the State in using its power most judiciously for the amelioration of the miseries of the helpless, the destitute, the outcast, and the criminal? Many of the other States of the Union have thus proceeded, and they are certainly among the best informed and intelligent of our communities. Civilization everywhere has declared these objects to be duties of the State, and no other scheme has as yet been suggested that is better calculated to fulfil them. The gentlemen engaged in guarding the State, as the official rulers, must, of necessity, look for assistance to others in this collateral way upon many subjects. Their public duties leave them no time to give to such details; or such labor may be distasteful to them.

It was in view of these and other considerations and aims that the Senate, in March, 1868, appointed a committee to investigate and report a scheme by which this duty of the State could be executed. The resolution runs thus:—

"*Whereas*, It has been the wise and settled policy of the Legislature to establish State, charitable, and correctional institutions;

"*And whereas*, It is necessary for the proper understanding of the condition and wants of these institutions that accurate information should be furnished annually, with a view to proper legislation; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of two be appointed by the Senate, who, in connection with the Superintendent of Common Schools, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Board of State Charities, and make such report to the next meeting of the Legislature, by bill or otherwise, as they may deem expedient, to procure a more appropriate and efficient system of aid to these institutions."

In 1869, an elaborate report was presented, covering fifty closely printed pages; and upon considering this, the Legislature enacted the law which it is now proposed to repeal.

You are already aware of the unhappy difference that arose between the board and one of its members; and we allude to this only to explain why there has been such delay in laying before you the result of our year's work.

Our late President having undertaken that duty, we were not in a position to render it possible for us to comply with that requirement of the statute until after the middle of February. Having obtained the papers of the board at that time, our report was prepared in less than two weeks, and left with the State printer on the first of March. The reasons for the delay in furnishing you with the printed report we cannot explain. We think when that is before you, it will be discovered that our time has not been uselessly employed, nor have the expenses of the board been a waste of the public money.

One other matter is important. We have examined and reported upon about two-thirds of the institutions of the State, covered by the legislation of 1869. We are now engaged in the labor of completing the survey, and gathering the remaining information which the act requires, and which we believe should be obtained and recorded for the full enlightenment of the Legislature and the public on these important subjects. This we shall be able to accomplish in the course of the present year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. HARRISON,
G. DAWSON COLEMAN,
CHARLES A. WOOD.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Secretary and General Agent.

Harrisburg, March 20, 1871.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Bunn's Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The Grand Jury have presented three true bills of indictment, charging William M. Bunn, Register of Wills, with subornation of perjury.

Sailor Lads.

John O'Donnell, a young sailor on board one of the war ships at League Island, was tried for assault and battery upon a shipmate named William Sanderson. The latter said O'Donnell rushed at him one day and attempted to push him overboard, but was prevented by other sailors; and the cause of such murderous behavior was a quarrel concerning a bottle of whisky Sanderson had smuggled on board.

For the defense Commodore Fraley and other officers testified that this matter was brought to the notice of the department at Washington and investigated by a summary court-martial, the result of which was that Sanderson was imprisoned and dishonorably dismissed the service, and O'Donnell was enlarged and placed upon duty. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Broad Street Outrage.

The young men, William Thorn, Michael Trimler, William H. Weob, alias Buck, Henry Marter, William Jeffries, and Christopher Baker, who were indicted for committing the outrage on Miss Marietta T. Hershberger a week or so ago, were in the dock this morning for trial; but when the name of young Chew, the companion of the young lady on this occasion, was called, there was no response. A bench warrant was issued to bring him in if possible, and up to the time of our going to press nothing was heard from him.

Postponement

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The case of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation was this morning adjourned over until Monday, in consequence of the other engagements his Honor Judge Williams will have to meet in the meantime.

HIGH CHURCHISM

What it has Created.

Dissensions among the Faithful

St. Clement's in an Uproar.

A Rector's Radical Ritualism.

The Vestrymen in Arms.

No More Confessionals.

No More Prayers for the Dead.

No More Vain Repetitions.

Charges by the Vestry.

Defense by the Rector

The Rt. Rev. Bishop's Counsel.

The Defense Dissected.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

For some time past there has not been that harmony of action and oneness of spirit subsisting between the rector and vestrymen of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, that is so necessary in the up-building of the strength of Zion and the extension of Christian influence; so that now the congregation, rather than for the purpose of mental and spiritual edification, attend the services to discover what new action may transpire between the contending forces. But instead of giving our own account of the difficulty, we refer the reader to the following information, which we glean from a pamphlet just circulated among the parishioners—that they may have a fair idea of the situation—and which is issued under the title "Extracts from the Minutes of the Vestry of St. Clement's Church in the city of Philadelphia, made in accordance with a resolution passed February 23, 1871."

A PRELIMINARY INSIGHT.

It is doubtless known to the congregation of St. Clement's Church that differences have for some time existed between the rector (Rev. H. G. Batterson, D. D.) and the vestry. Many rumors are current, and erroneous impressions exist as to the nature of these differences. They are confined to matters of ritual and doctrine, and in no way affect the choral service which the vestry voted for, approve of, and unanimously desire to retain. In order that the facts of the case and the points at issue may be clearly and distinctly understood by the members of the congregation, whom they represent, and to whom they are responsible, the vestry have instructed their Secretary to prepare and print for the information of the congregation an accurate statement from the minutes of all the proceedings in the matter. An apprehension that the old landmarks, both as to doctrine and ritual of our Church, would in St. Clement's soon be obliterated, induced and determined the action of the vestry. Governed by this principle, the resolutions of Messrs. Morris and Thompson were adopted, and the questions put by Mr. Morris propounded.

The question of Mr. Morris and the rector's answers thereto were referred to a committee. By these answers of the rector it appeared that not only was auricular confession practised and encouraged by the rector and assistant minister of St. Clement's Church, but heard there with the Rector's consent, by a clergyman not belonging to the parish or to this diocese. Subsequently, with a view of restoring harmony, a motion was offered by Mr. Lambert to the effect that the differences be referred to a committee consisting of the rector and the rector's warden (Mr. Morris). The members of this committee separately put on paper their individual views, and as neither was satisfied with the propositions of the other, the papers "B" and "M," prepared severally by the rector and Mr. Morris, were by the latter, in a letter supervised and authorized by the rector, submitted to the Bishop, the proper ecclesiastical authority. Of this action of M. Morris, the vestry subsequently approved. The Bishop's reply was communicated in writing to Mr. Morris; was by him handed to the rector, and afterwards laid before the vestry.

[NOTE.—Mr. Allen desires to state in explanation of his resolution that it was intended and offered solely for the purpose of pointing out the changes which had been introduced in the services.]

JOHN LAMBERT, HENRY NORRIS,
HENRY L. LOWBER, GEORGE N. ALLEN,
P. P. MORRIS, H. C. THOMPSON,
HENRY HENDERSON, FRANCIS R. ABBOTT.

I, although not present at the meetings of the vestry, have read the proceedings, and concur in this action of my colleagues.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

I sign the above simply to express my disapproval of the doctrine and practice of auricular confession.

CHARLES S. PANCOAST.

March, 1871.

[The questions, resolutions, and papers "B" and "M" will be found below. The signatures above are those of members of the vestry of St. Clement's Church.—REP.]

FIRST ACTION OF THE VESTRY.

On the 9th of November last the vestry met, with the rector, Rev. H. G. Batterson, D. D., in the chair, when P. P. Morris offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the vestry, the ritual of this church should conform to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. While we agree, "That particular forms of Divine worship, and the rites and ceremonies appointed to be used therein, are things in their own nature indifferent and alterable," we think, at the same time, that there are some rites and ceremonies which have become so peculiarly the property of what we consider an erroneous church, that their use, however innocent in itself, is a source of scandal, occasions uneasiness, and is accompanied by discordant and irreverent feelings in many beholders. We think all such should be avoided.

Mr. H. C. Thompson offered the following, which was done to check certain changes which the clerical head of the church had intended. It was adopted:—

Resolved, That no alterations or additions shall be made in the furniture or fixtures of the chancel or auditorium of St. Clement's Church or of the parish building, without the consent of the vestry being first had.

Mr. George N. Allen offered the following, which were laid upon the table:—

Whereas, As great and radical changes have been made in the manner of conducting the services in the Church during the past year, and which changes are not in accordance with the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and in the judgment of this vestry do so

Continued on the Second Page.

HIGH CHURCHISM.

Continued from the First Page.

good to the Church either spiritually or materially, and should be at once abandoned; therefore

Resolved, That the rector be requested to dispense with the processional and recessional hymns; changing the stoles; the use of lighted candles in the chancel; the invocation before the sermon; the standing of the choir and congregation on the presentation of the offertory; changing the furniture of the church, or doing anything which may come in conflict with the spirit of the foregoing preamble.

THE RECTOR PROTESTS.

At a meeting held on November 23, the rector in the chair, he read a protest to the resolutions passed at the last meeting, as follows:—

Whereas, At a meeting of the rector, wardens, and vestry of St. Clement's Church, held on the 9th of November, 1870, two resolutions were ordered to be placed upon the minutes. The rector enters his protest as follows:—

To the *matter* of the first resolution, the rector makes no objection. He is ready to enforce it in every particular. But as no sub-"practices" or "customs" are used in the services at St. Clement's Church, he can but feel that the record of such a resolution upon the minutes of the vestry will place him in the mind of the future reader of the history of the parish, in a false position.

For this reason alone, he protests against the record of the first resolution.

The second resolution is equally objectionable; for it intimates that the rector has assumed, or may assume, in opposition to the wishes of the vestry, the right (which undoubtedly belongs to him under the law of the Church) of making a change in the arrangement or furniture of the church. As the rector has made no such change, and as the vestry have no reason to suppose that he intends to make such a change without free and friendly consultation, this resolution also places him in a false position, and he therefore protests against its record upon the minutes of the vestry.

H. G. BATTERSON,
Rector of St. Clement's Church.

Mr. Allen then withdrew his resolution.

THE RECTOR ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

The rector's warden, Mr. Morris, asked leave to put the following questions to the rector, viz.:—

First. Whether auricular confession is encouraged by the rector or assistant minister of St. Clement's Church?

And, whether the same is, or has been practised in the parish building or elsewhere by the rector, or assistant minister, with the knowledge of the rector?

And, whether it is true that the Rev. Mr. Prescott has heard confessions at St. Clement's Church, with the consent of the rector?

Second. Whether the rector approves and gives his assent to the doctrine as to prayers for the dead, advanced by the Rev. H. Goodwin, in his sermon delivered at St. Clement's Church on the evening of the last Wednesday in Advent?

And whether the propriety of prayers for the dead is taught to the Sunday-school teachers, or to the children?

Third. Whether in the celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Clement's Church, water, or any other thing, is permitted to be mingled with the wine during the service, by the celebrant or his assistants?

HE ANSWERS.

To which the rector thus responded:—

To each clause of the first question, the rector replied in the affirmative.

To the second question, the rector replied:—

To the first clause—That he is not responsible for Mr. Goodwin's teaching.

To the second clause—That he has no personal knowledge as to that clause

To the third question, the rector replied:—

That water is mixed with the wine in the chalice, before the oblations are placed on the altar.

AN UNUSUAL EVENT.

Mr. Lambert then offered a resolution to the effect that the questions thus put and the answers thereto be referred to a committee of three to take the whole into consideration and report at the next meeting.

The rector declined to put the question on this resolution, inasmuch as it referred to matters concerning himself alone, and with which the vestry had nothing to do.

The rector's warden then took the chair, put Mr. Lambert's resolution to a vote, and it was adopted. The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Lambert, Morris, and Tilden.

PRAYER FOR THE DEAD.

At the next meeting of the vestry, Jan. 12, 1871, Mr. Lambert read the report of the majority of the committee to take the whole matter of the questions put by Mr. Morris, and the answers thereto, into consideration, which took the shape of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the rector be requested to inform himself as to the teachings of the Sunday-school, either to teachers or scholars, on the subject of prayer for the dead, and to report to the vestry at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Tilden read the report of the minority of the committee in the same words, with the following words added, viz.:—"And that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject."

On motion, the report of the minority of the committee was accepted, and the committee was discharged.

MORE UNPLEASANTNESS.

Mr. Lambert then offered the following:—

Resolved, That in view of the differences and want of confidence existing between the clerical and lay authorities of St. Clement's Church, a dissolution of the present pastoral connections would be acceptable to the vestry.

This resolution, after considerable debate, was postponed.

AN ATTEMPT TO HARMONIZE MATTERS.

At the next meeting, on the 18th of January, Mr. Lambert withdrew the resolution given above, and substituted the following, looking towards peace:—

Whereas, At the last meeting of the vestry a disposition to harmonize the present differences of opinion between the rector and vestry was manifested, the rector having expressed a willingness to meet the wishes of the vestry in the manner of conducting the services and in the teachings, where the same did not conflict with his sense of duty, which should be met in like spirit by the vestry; and

Whereas, Hopes are entertained that some arrangement mutually satisfactory, and not liable to be misunderstood, may be reached by further conference; therefore

Resolved, That with that end in view a committee, consisting of the rector and rector's warden, be appointed to confer on this subject and jointly suggest, at an adjourned meeting of the vestry, a basis for the mutual and satisfactory adjustment of the differences.

This was adopted.

FAIL TO AGREE.

At the vestry meeting on Februray 9, Rector's Warden Morris (who, with the rector, was, at the meeting of the vestry held on January 18, 1871, appointed a committee to confer on the subject of the differences between the rector and the vestry, and jointly suggest at an adjourned meeting of the vestry a basis for the adjustment of those differences) stated that the rector and he having failed to agree, had each put in writing his plan of a report to the vestry, and agreed that the two should be presented to the bishop of the diocese—that this had been done, and that he, Mr. Morris, had written a letter to the Bishop, enclosing the two papers—that this letter had been submitted to the rector and approved by him.

THE LETTER TO THE BISHOP.

This was the letter sent by the rector's warden, Mr. P. P. Morris, to the Bishop:—

To the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania:—Differences of opinion touching certain points of doctrine and practice having arisen between the rector and vestry of St. Clement's Church in this city, the subjects in question were finally referred to a committee consisting of the rector and the writer to report a plan for harmonizing the differences. The subjects which principally embarrassed us were those of confession and prayers for the dead. As to the first, the rector thought his priestly office gave him the right, not only to hear the confessions of penitent sinners seeking relief in that way, but to follow the confession, when satisfied of the reality of the penitence, by absolution administered in private; and he declared that he could not conscientiously undertake to say that the same should not be practised in St. Clement's parish; neither could he undertake to say that the practice of confession, to be followed by private absolution, should not be taught or encouraged in the parish as a proper Christian duty.

He maintained his right, and declared his intention, to grant absolution privately when he considered it proper to do so.

As I could not agree to this view, I suggested consultation with you, when the Rev. Dr. Batterson proposed that the papers prepared by us respectively should be submitted to you, in your official capacity, for your opinion in the premises, Dr. Batterson at the same time authorizing me to state his views to you as I have given them above. To which I assented.

The paper marked "B" is Dr. Batterson's proposition for allaying the difficulties. The paper marked "M" contains what I thought was essential, and is in the form of a report to the vestry from the committee already mentioned.

We submit these papers in the hope that you will be able to give such counsel as will secure harmony and prosperity to St. Clement's Church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. MORRIS.

THE RECTOR'S PLAN.

The paper (marked B) by which Dr. Batterson proposed to settle the difficulty, after declaring his willingness to consult or be consulted by any warden or vestryman, "in the free, frank, open-hearted manliness which belongs to Christian gentlemen," proposes to commit the vestry to the defense of the service as it now stands: "That is to say—processional and recessional hyms, the invocation, the standing of the people during the presentation of alms, to be continued. The banner to be used only at Christmas and Easter, the feast of All Saints and the children's festival. The colored stoles to continue in use until the next General Convention (October, 1871), at which time the decision of the convention upon the subject (if any be made) shall be obeyed."

THE CONFESSIONAL.

"As to teaching," continues Dr. Batterson; "first, private or auricular confession. This matter to be left, as heretofore, entirely voluntary: compulsory confession, having never been taught in the Anglican communion, will never be taught in St. Clement's parish; but in all cases the penitent will be left to make it or not, as his own conscience may decide."

Then the Doctor quotes from "Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity" (a book recommended by the House of Bishops), among other paragraphs the following, in support of the confession:—

"For private confession and absolution, it standeth thus with *us*:—

"The minister's power to absolve is publicly taught and professed. The Church not denied to have authority either of abridging or enlarging the use and exercise of that power; upon the people no such necessity *imposed* of opening their transgressions unto men, as if remission of sins *otherwise* were impossible—neither any such opinion had of the *thing itself* as though it were either unlawful or unprofitable." In a foot-note Hooker quotes from Bishop Jewell:—"As for private confession, abuses and errors removed, we condemn it not, but leave it at liberty." Then adds Dr. Batterson, "Hooker's polity having received the sanction of the House of Bishops and General Convention, *without any proviso or qualification*, may be said fairly to speak the mind of the American Church." As for prayers for the dead, Dr. Batterson says he would like to investigate the subject more thoroughly.

AURICULAR CONFESSION SHALL NOT BE PRACTISED.

Now the committee of the vestry who were to frame a basis for mutual and satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the rector and the vestry put their foot flatly down on auricular confession and priestly absolution by reporting the following:—

That they have agreed upon the following as to doctrine or practice involving doctrine:—

1. Auricular confession, by which we mean private confession, to be followed by priestly absolution, either with or without penance enjoined, shall not be practised in this parish, or taught or encouraged as a proper Christian duty, either as preparatory to the communion or without reference to that sacrament. There being no intention to exclude the services for the visitation of the sick, or prisoners, or the godly counsel to troubled minds contemplated by the exhortation to the communion, or to interfere with the duty to hear the confession of an oppressed conscience *bona fide* seeking relief in that way; but in no case shall private absolution be given, unless where specially authorized by the rubric.

2. The opinion that prayers for the dead are efficacious, and that they are countenanced or warranted by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to form no part of the teachings of this parish.

3. Bowings to the altar, and prostrations before it, not to be practised by the cleagy, and to be forbidden to the choristers.

AS TO CEREMONIES.

The banner to be carried only on Christmas, Easter, and All Saints, and on the children's services when desired.

Water not to be mingled with the wine in the chancel.

The question of colored stoles to be left to await the action of the next General Convention.

Nothing new to be introduced into the services, and no changes made therein, without consultation with the vestry, and acquiescence by them.

THE BISHOP GIVES HIS OFFICIAL COUNSEL ON THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE—THE INNOVATIONS THAT HE CONDEMNS.

The Right Rev. Bishop indited a letter to P. P. Morris, Esq., on the 6th of February last, in answer to a note from that gentleman, with accompanying papers, stating, "We [Dr. Batterson and himself] submit these papers in the hope that you will be able to give such counsel as will secure harmony and prosperity to St. Clement's Church." Then says the Bishop:—"The subjects thus laid before me are grave and momentous, and feeling the need of Divine aid, I have earnestly sought wisdom and truth from God, who has promised to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him." The Bishop then quotes the paper drawn up by the committee and that by Dr. Batterson, and then says:—

It will be seen by this answer [Dr. Batterson's to the vestry] that the decision of the report is evaded. That whatever the teaching or practice was before the 18th of January, 1871, Dr. Batterson wished it "to be left as heretofore." That he made no offer to discontinue the practice, and attempted to vindicate his course by an appeal to certain passages found in the Ecclesiastical Polity of Richard Hooker. Not a point was conceded.

As the request of the vestry was based on a state of things existing before the 18th of January, and as, but for that state of things, the request to discontinue the practice and teaching alluded to would not have been made, it follows that the plan submitted by Dr. Batterson, "in order," as he says, "to effect a hearty concurrence of the vestry, and to quiet all differences of opinion on matters of ritual," etc., does not yield one thing to the vestry, but virtually reaffirms his previous teaching, and asks "to be left as heretofore" to his practice.

This view of Dr. Batterson's plan is confirmed by the following extract from your note dated February 2, and which you say Dr. Batterson authorized you to state as his views, and which also Dr. Batterson saw, and added an interlineation in his own handwriting:—

"As to the first (confession), the rector thought his priestly office gave him the right not only to hear the confession of penitent sinners, seeking relief in that way, but to follow the confession, when satisfied of the reality of the penitence, by absolution administered in private, and he declared that he could not conscientiously undertake to say that the same should not be practised in St. Clement's parish; neither could he undertake to say that the practice of confession, to be followed by private absolution, should not be taught or encouraged in the parish as a proper Christian duty, when the penitent cannot otherwise quiet his conscience. He maintained his right and declared his intention to grant absolution privately, when he considered it proper to do so." This, then, is the response of the rector to the request of the vestry.

I need not stop to point out the fallacy of the argument of Dr. Batterson, that because an author is mentioned in the list of books prescribed by the House of Bishops to be read and studied by candidates for holy orders, that therefore such author or work has the sanction and authority of the House of Bishops, and may be said fairly to represent the mind of the American Church. For it is too evident to escape notice, but will proceed at once to ascertain whether Hooker, whose words he quotes, does endorse the views and practices of Dr. Batterson. The defense which Hooker makes in his sixth book of "confession" and "absolution," is of the three restricted and modified forms then in use in the Church of England. These three forms are—

First. The confession and absolution in the daily morning and evening prayer, which are both public and general.

Second. The confession and absolution made in the order for the administration of the Holy Communion, which is also both public and general.

Third. The confession which the sick man is moved to make, and the absolution following in the English Office for the Visitation of the Sick.

But neither of these forms corresponds to the auricular confession and absolution which Dr. Batterson teaches and defends. For what he contends for is a private confession of *well persons*, in the vestry room, or some other part of the church building and the giving to penitents thus confessing a private priestly absolution.

So far from Hooker's approving this, the whole drift of his teaching is against it, as is also the whole teaching of Bishop Jewell, whom Dr. Batterson also quotes; for this able defender of the Church of England distinctly says, "That the priest should hear the private confessions of the people and listen to their whisperings; that every man should be bound to their auricular confession, it is no commandment or ordinance of God. It is devised and established by men, and was lately confirmed by Innocentius the Third" (in the Council of Lateran, 1215.) "A Treatise of the Sacrament." Again he says, in his "Apology of the Church of England," part II, chap. VII, div. 2, "That Christ's disciples did receive this authority (touching the keys), not that they should hear private confessions of the people, and listen to their whisperings, as the common massing priests do everywhere now-a-days, and do it, so as though in that one point lay all the virtue and use of the keys; but to the end that they should go, they should teach, they should publish abroad the Gospel, and be unto the believing a sweet savor of life unto life, and unto the unbelieving and unfaithful a savor of death unto death."

As, therefore, the only two cases wherein private confession and absolution are allowed in the English Church, and which are countenanced by these great writers, do not exist in the American Church; it is wide of the truth to say that they, in defending these confessions and absolutions which have been ruled out of the American Prayer Book, "may be said fairly to speak the mind of the American Church." "The American Church" has spoken out her own mind on the subject, and with no indistinct or faltering voice.

Where the English Prayer Book, in the first of the exhortations to the Holy Communion, has the sentence, "that by the ministry of God's holy word, he may receive the benefit of absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice," in the American Prayer Book the reference to absolution is left out, and the passage reads, "that he may receive such godly counsel and advice."

Where the English rubric, before the confession in the Holy Communion reads:—"Then shall this general confession be made in the name of all those that are minded to receive;" the American rubric says:—"Then shall this general confession be made by the priest, and all those who are minded to receive;" *i. e.*, that the priest is to confess as well as the people.

Where the English rubric directs, after this general confession:—"Then shall the priest (or the bishop, being present) stand up, and turning himself to the people, pronounce this absolution;" the American rubric leaves out the words "pronounce this absolution," and substitutes the single word "say."

Where "The Order for the Visitation of the Sick," in the English Prayer Book, reads:—"Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter. After which confession the priest shall assolve him (if he humbly and heartily desire it), after this sort," and then follows an absolution; in the American Prayer Book, this rubric and this absolution are wholly omitted.

The only confession countenanced by the American Prayer Book other than the two in the Morning and Evening Prayer, and in the Holy Communion, is that in "A Form of Prayer for the Visitation of Prisoners." (This form does not exist in the English Prayer Book, and was taken by the framers of our liturgy out of the Irish Prayer Book, into which it was introduced in 1714.)

But the language here used is very clear and precise. The rubric says:—"Then shall the Minister examine whether he repent him truly of his sins, exhorting him to *a particular confession of the sin for which he is condemned*, and, upon confession, he shall instruct him what satisfaction ought to be made to those whom he has offended thereby," etc.

"After his confession the priest shall declare unto him the pardoning mercy of God, in the form used in the communion service."

Observe here, that the only confession which the minister is to exhort the prisoner to make is "a particular confession of the sin for which he is condemned"—that the absolution consists in the minister declaring unto him the pardoning mercy of God, in the precatory form used in the communion service; and, further, that this visitation of prisoners is to be used "when a prisoner is confined for some great or capital crime." So that Dr. Batterson cannot plead this office as sustaining his views of private confession and absolution.

I repeat, therefore, that the American Church has spoken for herself. She recognizes no inherent right in the minister to hear confession and grant absolution outside of the forms and ways specially provided; and by her legislation, direct and indirect, has protested against private confessionals and private absolution.

In the language of Bishop Hobart, "The Churchman justly deems auricular confession and private absolution an encroachment on the rights of conscience; an invasion of the prerogative of the Searcher of hearts, and, with some exceptions, hostile to domestic and social happiness, and licentious and corrupting in its tendency."

These words, though strong, are not too strong; for the history of the confessional is one of the foulest pages in the annals of the Church of Rome.

God forbid that there should be any revival of such a system in the Church. There is nothing that will more invade the sanctity of domestic life and destroy the purity of woman's heart; nothing that will breed more loathsome ideas in the minds of the so-called penitents, and foster lust and crime in the so-called father confessors, than the teaching and practice of private auricular confession and private priestly absolution.

Our American Church, by excluding everything from her liturgy that savors of such a doctrine, has wisely guarded against this evil. For, however mild and pure this may now appear in its first beginnings, it will not long remain so, for the system advocated only needs a vantage ground and a little headway, to become as debauching in its results to the mind, and soul, and body, as the system which it imitates has already proved itself to be all over the world. As Dr. Batterson "maintains his right and declares his intention to grant absolution privately when he considered it proper to do so," and as this whole subject is now submitted to me for my decision and judgment, I therefore declare that all private confession and absolution, save only in the way, and under the special circumstances, provided for in the form for the visitation of prisoners, is, in my opinion, contrary to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that it is an erroneous and strange doctrine, which I am bound, as far as in me lies, to banish and drive away from that portion of the Church over which the Holy Ghost hath made me overseer. Hence, I require the officiating minister in St. Clement's parish to discontinue all teaching and practices which lead to or countenance such private confession or private absolution.

The second point noted in the paper, marked "M," is concerning prayers for the dead, and is in the following words:—"The opinion that prayers for the dead are efficacious, and that they are countenanced or warranted by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to form no part of the teachings of this parish.

Dr. Batterson, in his paper marked "B," says:—"The rector would like to investigate the subject more thoroughly, and asks for time to do so. So far in his investigation he finds that for the first 1500 years of the Church's history, no liturgy is extant which does not contain a petition to the effect that the souls of the faithful departed may enjoy perpetual rest and felicity in the realms of paradise. The whole subject shall receive his careful attention. As he has never taught a word on the subject, the vestry need have no fear of his doing so until he has satisfied himself entirely as to the teaching of the Church." Though Dr. Batterson has not, as he says, "taught a word on the subject," yet he allowed others to teach and preach it from his pulpit, and as privy to, and cognizant of, such teaching, without rebuking or controverting it, he is and must be held responsible for such erroneous doctrine.

The vestry would never, as in the paper before me, request the discontinuancing of teaching an opinion, if the opinion had not been taught. The fact that "the opinion that prayers for the dead are efficacious," has been broached and urged on several occasions, is the ground of the desire herein expressed, that it "should form no part of the teaching of this parish."

Upon the subject in general I beg leave to say that there is not a single passage of canonical Scripture, nor a sentence in the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that warrants or countenances, by any fair and honest interpretation, prayers for the dead.

The two passages in the Prayer Book that are usually relied on by the advocates of this doctrine are found in the prayer for the whole state of Christ's church Militant, and in one of the prayers in the burial service. The first sentence is:—"And we also bless Thy holy name for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear, beseeching Thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of Thy heavenly kingdom."

Here is simply a blessing of God's name for His servants departed this life in His faith and fear—a beseeching of God for grace to follow their good example, and recognizing the fact that they, in consequence of departing in faith and fear, are partakers of God's heavenly kingdom. We ask Him to grant that "with them" we may be partakers also.

The passage in the prayer in the burial service is this:—"And we beseech Thee that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss in Thy eternal and heavenly kingdom," etc. By no honest interpretation can we from these passages defend or sanction prayers for the dead.

When we consider that errors of the gravest sort have clustered around this doctrine of prayer for the dead, that out of it grew the fearful errors of masses for the dead and the horrors of purgatory, we cannot but be thankful that the framers of our Prayer Book left out of it everything that could be justly construed as teaching or countenancing such an error. But as Dr. Batterson says "he has never taught a word on the subject," and "the vestry need have no fear of his doing so until he has satisfied himself entirely as to the teaching of the Church," I need say nothing further on this point.

The third topic in the paper marked "M" is thus expressed:—"Bowings to the altar and prostrations before it, not to be practised by the clergy and to be forbidden to the choristers."

Upon this Dr. Batterson says nothing

These bowings and prostrations and the like are novelties, only very recently introduced into the American Church, and have no warrant or sanction from any rubric or usage of our communion. They also symbolize the Romish doctrine of a local and objective presence of the body and blood of Christ on the holy table. This I consider to be one of the most specious and dangerous of all the errors now so subtly inculcated by the pulpit and by the press; for it is the germ out of which naturally grows the whole ritualistic system, and once admitted, and logically followed out, the only sequence is submission to the Church of Rome.

I earnestly request, therefore, that all bowings to the altar, and prostrations and genuflexions before it, be henceforth discontinued in St. Clement's Church.

The 4th point in the paper marked "M," is concerning the use of the banner. Both the rector and vestry agree as to restricting the carrying of the banner on Christmas, Easter, the Feast of All Saints, and in the Children's services.

This is another innovation which I conscientiously condemn, as being an unnecessary and improper parade and spectacle in the house of God. I grant that there may be special occasions, such as Sunday-school anniversaries or the gathering of Church societies, when, for the sake of interesting children or designating classes or societies, such banners may be allowed as harmless: but to introduce them into the ordinary worship of the great congregation, is to set up a pomp and display unknown in the earliest ages of the Church, and unknown in the Church in these United States until within the last five years. I hope, therefore, that the carrying of the banner in St. Clement's Church will be dispensed with, save only in the exceptional cases which I have specified above.

The fifth point mentioned is, "Water not to be mingled with the wine in the chancel." Dr. Batterson says nothing on this point.

The American Church, neither by rubric, canon, nor usage, sanctions this practice, and I request that it be henceforth omitted.

Sixth. The wearing of colored stoles is by both parties left to the decision of the next General Convention; though Dr. Batterson announces his intention to continue their use. There is no authority for the use of the colored vestments of any kind in our Church; and the uninterrupted usage of the first seventy years of our existence as a National Church condemns the practice, which I request may be discontinued.

Several of these points which I have referred to may seem small and harmless. Each in its singleness may be so; but when aggregated they indicate a growth of symbolism and a drifting error-ward that cannot be too speedily checked, if we would defend the faith once delivered to the saints.

I have thus, as you desired, given you my official counsel and opinion upon the points submitted to me.

How far my judgment will secure harmony and prosperity to St. Clement's Church will depend on the course which the rector shall pursue, as well as on the moderation and firmness of the vestry. If, as I trust, Dr. Batterson recognizes himself bound by his ordination vows, and amenable to the rubrics and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he will, I am sure, yield to the decisions here given, at least so far as to cease practices and teachings which are here discountenanced; for it would certainly be a mockery of Episcopal authority, and bad faith towards the vestry of St. Clement's, after mutually agreeing to submit the controversy to the "Ordinary," and receiving his opinion thereon, to ignore his judgment and counsel in the premises, and to continue to act as if he had pronounced no decision in the case.

Praying that the Great Head of the Church may direct your minds and hearts into the way of truth and peace,

I remain your faithful friend,
And servant in Christ,
WM. BACON STEVENS,
Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

When these papers had been read to the vestry, the question was put to the rector as to what he intended to do in regard to the Bishop's letter, to which he replied that the vestry, as a vestry, had nothing more to do with it.

A REQUEST TO THE RECTOR.

On the 23d of February last, at another vestry meeting, Mr. Morris offered the following, which was passed:—

Resolved, That the rector be respectfully requested to conform the teachings, practices, and ritual of this parish to the requirements and requests of the Bishop, as contained in his letter to Mr. Morris, laid before the vestry at the last meeting, and of which a copy is in the possession of the rector, and that the secretary send a copy of this resolution to the Bishop.

Another resolution was adopted, that in order to give the congregation a clear understanding of the existing differences of opinion, the minutes of the vestry be printed and circulated among the members of the church.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, and if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be in force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to the sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The funeral of John G. Hollick, Sr., took ace yesterday afternoon. The interment s made in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

—David Finley, for refusing to deliver up country residence in Holmesburg, when nted, was held in $2000 bail yesterday Alderman Beitler.

—The display at Horticultural Hall last ght was very beautiful.

—Miss Victoria C. Woodhull expatiated at Academy of Music last evening, on "Con-tutional Equality."

—The thermometer marked 48 degrees at . M. yesterday.

—A box containing two dead infants was nd at Fifty-second street and Darby road terday afternoon.

Domestic Affairs.

—Some of the Indian tribes are again ncing hostile dispositions.

—The United States steamer Tennessee, h the San Domingo Commission on board, rived at Key West yesterday morning.

—In the impeachment case of Governor lden, of North Carolina, the arguments r the prosecution closed yesterday, and a te will be taken to-day.

—Navigation on the Northern lakes and nals is rapidly opening, and many boats t have been frozen up for several months e now reaching the points of their destina-n.

—Lord Walter Campbell, a resident of New rk city, gave a banquet last evening at the avellers' Club, in honor of the marriage of brother, the Marquis of Lorne, to the incess Louise.

—A delegation of South Carolina officials led upon the President yesterday relative the disturbances in their State, and he ve them the assurance that the United ates troops should remain until order is re-ored and the laws are obeyed.

Foreign Affairs.

—All private telegraphing in France has en suspended.

—A treaty of peace between Italy and nis has been signed.

—The insurgents have seized all the funds the Hotel de Ville and the mayoralties.

—The army journals declare that Thiers is e author of the present troubles in Paris.

—The National Assembly met at Versailles sterday, and transacted but little business.

—The Paris insurgents have on several oc-sions fired into each other through mistake.

—People continue to leave Paris by the ousands, as but little confidence is felt in e Government.

—The insurgent government announces at the forts will be immediately armed to sure the defense of Paris.

—A Madrid despatch contradicts the report at Spain has proposed to sell Cuba or Porto ico to the United States.

—The bullion in the Bank of France, at aris, has been removed to Versailles, and all issued notes have been destroyed.

—The German Parliament was opened yes-rday by Emperor William, who, in person, elivered a speech from the throne.

—The marriage of the Princess Louise to e Marquis of Lorne was celebrated yester-ay with great pageantry.

—The Council of Rouen have voted an ad-ress to the Government, deploring the in-rrection in Paris, and, asking prompt mea-ures for its suppression, promises its sup-ort.

—All the approaches to Paris are guarded y the Nationals, for the purpose of prevent-g an invasion, and several of the forts are so occupied by them. The city is com-letely in their possession.

—The Government of Versailles has ad-ressed a reassuring circular to the prefects f the departments, informing them that the tuation in Paris is no worse, and that mea-ures are being taken to suppress the revo-utionary demonstration.

—In the British House of Lords, last ight, Earl Granville denied that there was y truth whatever in the statement ascribed Baron Gerolt, that Russian influence lone prevented the recognition of the outhern Confederacy during the war in the nited States.

The Philadelphia M. E. Conference—Sixth Day—Afternoon Session.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

READING, March 21.—Reassembled at 1½ o'clock.

Devotional services conducted by Rev. J. F. Crouch.

The amount contributed this morning to the education of poor young men for the ministry was $1310.

Rev. P. Coombe resumed his address on the Presiding Elder question. He argued that the spirit of the Church is against an aged pastor. They all want young men for their pastors. The Presiding Eldership should therefore be kept open as a home for old ministers. He also contended that the whole thing is personal, and intended to reach one man only. He was opposed to the paper because it is irregular and ill-advised.

The vote was taken, and the resolution was adopted by a very decided majority.

A. M. Burton, Esq., was elected a trustee of the centenary fund.

The usual votes of thanks were tendered to the good people of Reading for their hospitality, to the pastors of the churches, to the Bishop, and the officers of the body.

On motion of Rev. T. A. Fernley, the Reading Railroad and other corporations were included.

The Committee on Sunday Schools was announced as follows:—Rev. J. W. Jackson, A. Sappington, Esq., Rev. T. A. Fernley, Colonel J. A. Wright, Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., Prof. W. G. Fischer, Rev. J. E. Smith, General Albright.

Committee on Domestic Missions was appointed—Revs. W. Cooper, D. D., C. J. Thompson; T. W. Price, Esq., A. Bard, Esq., B. Haywood, Esq.

The journal was then read up.

The hymn,

"And let our bodies part,
To different climes repair,"

was sung. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Carrow.

Bishop Scott made a short address. He related an instance which occurred in California in 1858. At the close of the Oregon Conference a young minister was united in marriage to a young lady of Oregon, and the young couple took passage in a ship to San Francisco. During the passage the Bishop formed a very favorable opinion of the young couple.

At the conference, in making out the appointments, one appointment had to be filled, but it was hard to reach, and rough when reached. The young minister was thought of, but he disliked to make the appointment; but he seemed to be the right man in the right place. With great nervousness he wrote the name of the brother, and he was read out for "Union and Eureka." While at the table he saw the brother and his loving bride approaching him, he supposed, to protest against the appointment. They spoke, and the Bishop said, "I hope I have sent your husband to a good place." She sweetly said, "Bishop, if it is not a good place, we'll try to make it one." The Bishop urged the ministers to make the places to which they are about to be appointed good places, if they are not.

The appointments were then read by the Bishop at 3 o'clock, who closed by the Apostolic benediction.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments of the conference, a portion of which only reached all of our subscribers yesterday. We reprint them, that they may be seen by all readers of THE TELEGRAPH:—

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
W. Cooper, Presiding Elder.
St. George's, C. Cooke.
Fifth Street, W. L. Gray.
St. John's, G. Cummins.
Front Street, J. F. Meredith.
Green Street, J. B. McCullough.
Twelfth Street, J. Dickerson.
Tabernacle, S. C. H. Smith.
Sanctuary, T. B. Miller.
Hancock Street, C. H. McDermond.
Kensington, J. W. Jackson.
Cohocksink, C. F. Turner.
Siloam, W. McCoombs.
Summerfield, W. C. Best.
Port Richmond, W. Mullen.
Frankford, J. F. Chaplain.
Frankford Avenue, T. C. Pearson.
Bridesburg, L. D. McClintock.
Holmesburg, D. Young.
Nineteenth Street, W. T. Magee.
Lehman's Chapel, S. T. Kemble.
Bethel, E. T. Kenney.
Montgomery, H. A. Seaburg.
Doylestown, N. D. Gomas.
Attleboro, T. Sumpton, J. H. Brittain.
Bristol, W. Dalrymple.
Morristown, T. Cundy.
Newton, F. Ilman.
Richboro, J. B. Graff.
Lumberville, T. J. Timanus.
New Hope, L. B. Brown.
Easton, J. Welch.
South Easton, W. Rink.
Richmond, G. L. Schaffer.
Mount Bethel, E. L. Martin.
Stroudsburg, J. S. J. McConnell.
Cherry Valley, S. H. Reisner.
Tamersville, J. Pastorfield.
Monroe, T. W. Maclary.
Tobyhanna, S. R. Gillingham.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
W. C. Robinson, Presiding Elder.
Union, J. H. Alday.
Arch Street, H. W. Warren.
Salem, M. D. Kurtz.
Ebenezer, P. J. Cox.
St. Paul's, W. J. Paxson.
Wharton Street, J. Mason.
Second Street, J. J. Jones.
Scott, W. B. Wood.
Eleventh Street, T. A. Fernley.
Broad Street, G. W. Maclaughlin.
Fitzwater Street, W. H. Burrell.
Federal Street, J. S. Hughes.
Pitman, J. Y. Ashton.
Western, J. S. Cook.
Asbury, H. E. Gilroy.
Christ Church, R. W. Humphreys.
Fortieth Street, J. R. Bailey.
Centenary, E. J. D. Pepper.
Hestonville, A. Rittenhouse.
Haddington, J. Mast.
Pascalville, F. C. Church.
Radnor, A. L. Wilson.
Darby, M. H. Sisty.
Kedron, J. C. Wood.
Media, J. T. Gracey.
Crozierville, S. Townsend.
Village Green, J. A. Watson.
Marcus Hook, G. A. Wolf.
Chester, J. Cunningham.
Chester, Trinity, G. W. F. Graff.
West Chester, W. Major.
Siloam, J. T. Same.
New London, J. Shields, G. Alcorn, F. B. Harvey.
Kennett, R. Wood.
Oxford, C. B. Hoffman.
Fulton, T. S. Thomas.
Safe Harbor, H. B. Manger.
Marshalton, E. Townsend.

CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
Joseph Castle, Presiding Elder.
Trinity, H. A. Cleveland.
Nazareth, C. W. Bickley.
Central, C. P. Masden.
Emory, J. M. Hinson.
Nineteenth Street, T. Stevens.
Hedding, D. W. Gordon.
Spring Garden Street, C. H. Paine.
Twentieth Street, J. E. Meredith.

GERMANTOWN.
Haines Street, P. C. Murphy.
St. Stephens, M. A. Day.
Chesnut Hill, A. Manship.
Harmer's Bush, W. D. McDowell.
St. James, J. R. T. Gray.
Millstown, A. Howard.
Jenkintown, A. Collins.
Cheltenham, J. B. Maddux.
Bustleton, G. F. Harlock.
Somerton, W. W. Barlow.
Falls of Schuylkill, M. Graver.
Roxboro, H. F. Isett.

MANAYUNK.
Mount Zion, J. Dyson.
Ebenezer, S. Pancoast.
Mercer Square, W. Gilchrist.
Conshohocken, A. W. Wiggins.

NORRISTOWN.
DeKalb street, E. W. Simpers.
Oak street, N. B. Durrell.
Phœnixville, H. R. Calloway.
Valley Forge, C. J. Thompson.
Salem, D. L. Patterson.
Springville, R. Turner.
Covertryville, G. Kirkpatrick.
Pottstown, S. W. Kurtz.
Birdsboro, J. H. Wood.
St. Paul's, C. J. W. Harkins.
Temple, J. A. Cooper.
Springfield, B. T. String.
Waynesburg, A. Cather.
Downingtown, W. W. McMichael.
Gutherville, C. Coffman.
Laurel, J. W. Knap.
Boatesville, J. E. Kessler.
Cochranville, W. R. Downey.
Penningtonville, J. Aspril.
Enterprise, J. Gregg.
Strasburg, W. S. Fugh.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT.
R. H. Pattison, Presiding Elder.
Harrisburg, Locust avenue, W. J. Stevenson.
Ridge Avenue, J. Lindmuth.
St. Paul's, R. Owen.
Lochiel, W. C. Johnson.
Fifth Street, F. A. Rigging.
Baldwin, J. W. Sayers.
Dauphin, J. Stringer.
Halifax, S. B. Best.
Millersburg, W. H. Fries.
Berrisburg, B. White.
Lykens, F. Brady.
Lebanon, W. H. Elliott.
Cornwall, E. C. Griffith.
Middletown, T. W. Montgomery.
Bainbridge, O. L. Haddock.
Marietta, S. A. Heilner.
Columbia, R. J. Carson.

LANCASTER.
First Church, J. E. Smith.
St. Paul, J. C. Gregg.

READING.
Ebenezer, S. N. Chew.
St. Peter's, George Heacock.
Covenant, S. G. Grove.
East Reading, T. M. Griffith.
Hamburg, A. L. Urbin.
Tremont, L. B. Hughes.
Cressonia, J. O'Neill,
Minersville, G. G. Rakestraw.
Heckerscherville, E. Pickersgill.
Pottsville, J. J. Pearce,
Fort Carbon, N. Frame.
St. Clare, G. Oram.
New Philadelphia, J. Brockbank.
Tamaqua, S. Irwin.
Mahanoy City, M. Barnhill Gilbertson and T. Harrison.
Shenandoah, J. R. Boyle.
Nesquehoning, J. W. Bradley.
Mauch Chunk, J. F. Cronch.
East Mauch Chunk, S. A. Hoover.
Lehighton, J. T. Swindells.
Parryville, J. P. Miller.
Stonington, J. D. Folsom.
Catasaqua, W. P. Howell.
Allentown, W. Swindells.
Fridersville, E. H. Hoffman.
Bethlehem, G. S. Broadbent
J. Todd transferred to Wilmington Conference.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

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SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, entitled "An act relative to Registered Tax or and Municipal Claims in the County of Philadelphia," that the following writ scire facias sur claim has been placed in my hands for service, to wit:—

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Unknown owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 218, etc.; for the sum of sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents, for work and labor done and performed, and materials furnished, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Sedline street, at the distance of twenty feet eastwardly from the east side of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city; containing in front on said Sedline street eighteen (18) feet, and extending of that width in depth northwardly seventy-five feet, more or less. Bounded on the westward by ground of Frederick Reigouit, and on the eastward by ground of Schofield.

Same vs. E. W. Rusta, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 215, for the sum of forty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Broad and South streets, in the Fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said South street three feet six inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Broad street one hundred and twenty feet to Alaska street.

Same vs. Bennet Schnapps, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 224, for the sum of seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, for city taxes for years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwardly side of Orleans street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of six hundred feet westwardly from the west side of Emerald street, then extending westwardly along said Orleans street one hundred and ten feet more or less to a point in the middle of Gunner's Run, then southwardly along middle of said run to ground now or late of John Stiles, then eastwardly along the same one hundred feet more or less to ground granted to Thomas Bennett, then northwardly by the same at a line at right angles with said Orleans street one hundred feet to place of beginning.

Same vs. Anthony Hongler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 226, for the sum of ten dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet westward from the west side of Aimond street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southward sixty-eight four and five-eighths inches to a six feet wide alley.

Same vs. Richard Conner and Labonius Rose, reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and Edward Thiele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 227, for the sum of seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-two feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing on the said Adams street thirty-six feet (each lot eighteen feet), and extending in depth sixty-eight feet, four and five-eighths inches to a six-feet wide alley.

Same vs. John M. Schwartz, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 228, for the sum of eighty dollars and ten cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and eight feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Hancock street thirty-six feet (36 feet), and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Jacob Cullinan, owner or reputed owner, or whosoever may be owner, and Miles B. Hartley, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 229, for the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the westside of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on said Hancock street eighteen feet, and extending of that width in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Charles Butte, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 230, for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the years 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1866, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street containing in front or breadth on the said Hancock street thirty-five (35) feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. James O'Neill, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 231, for the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to wit, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-three feet eight and one-quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Norris street, eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. John B. Longshore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 232, for the sum of eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and one feet eight and one quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Howard street eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. Alfred Moore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and John Moore, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 233, for the sum of nineteen dollars and forty-one cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northwest of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Sergeant street twenty feet, and in depth southwestward one hundred and forty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. William Seeling, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Mary Adeline Thompson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 234, for the sum of forty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Wrecker and Spangler streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Wrecker street one hundred feet, and in depth along Spangler street sixty feet.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Einwecuter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 235, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. James Graham, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Eliza Jane Graham, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 236, for the sum of fifty dollars and fourteen cents, for city taxes for the year 1868, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet northwest from Sepviva street, containing in front on Cumberland street thirty-six feet and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a brick shop.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 237, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and sixty cents for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cadwalader street and Montgomery avenue, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Cadwalader street twenty-three feet nine and three-eighths inches, and in depth easterly on south line of Montgomery avenue sixty feet three and three-eighths inches, and on south line of said lot along centre of old Mud lane, vacated, fifty-four feet ten and one-half inches.

Same vs. Charles M. Slocum, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 238, for the sum of eighteen dollars and ninety-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Martha street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet southwest of Lehigh avenue, containing in front on said Martha street thirty-six feet, and in depth on the northeast line one hundred and nineteen feet five and three-quarter inches, and on the northwest line one hundred and sixteen feet ten and three-eighths inches.

Same vs. J. H. Johnson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 239, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Noroross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William R. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Almond and Rose (or Aramingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet five and three-quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street, on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. H. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty-two feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninty-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarter inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ihrig, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1332 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1234 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 943, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street eighteen feet, more or less, and in depth eastward along said Morgan street, sixty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story frame building, being No. 249 North Tenth street.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 944, for the sum of eleven hundred and two dollars and eighty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twenty-eighth, formerly in the Twenty-first ward, of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the north side of Montgomery avenue in the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckle, at the distance of about three hundred and three feet one and three-quarters inches westward from the west side of Broad street, thence by said land north twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west, crossing Fifteenth street four hundred and twenty-five feet four and seven-eighth inches, more or less, to a point, thence by lands late of Isaiah Bell south sixty-one degrees eighteen minutes west, crossing Sixteenth street four hundred and ninety-four feet eleven and one-eighth inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated), thence south twenty-six degrees thirty minutes east along said Stump lane (vacated) eight feet five and five-eighths inches to the north side of Montgomery avenue aforesaid, and thence eastward along the same six hundred and forty-seven feet ten and seven-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets aforesaid to the place of beginning. Together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an act of Assembly approved the seventeenth day of March, 1864, entitled, "An Act to vacate Stump lane, in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines were extended to the middle of said lane.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 945, for the sum of eleven hundred and two dollars and eighty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twenty-eighth, formerly in the Twenty-first ward, of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the north side of Montgomery avenue in the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckle, at the distance of about three hundred and three feet one and three-quarters inches westward from the west side of Broad street, thence by said land north twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west, crossing Fifteenth street four hundred and twenty-five feet four and seven-eighth inches, more or less, to a point, thence by lands late of Isaiah Bell south sixty-one degrees eighteen minutes west, crossing Sixteenth street four hundred and ninety-four feet eleven and one-eighth inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated), thence south twenty-six degrees thirty minutes east along said Stump lane (vacated) eight feet five and five-eighths inches to the north side of Montgomery avenue aforesaid, and thence eastward along the same six hundred and forty-seven feet ten and seven-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets aforesaid to the place of beginning. Together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an act of Assembly approved the seventeenth day of March, 1864, entitled, "An Act to vacate Stump lane, in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines were extended to the middle of said lane.

Same vs. E. Warters, E. Wasters, E. Urastha, and Freeman Scott, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 946, for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and ten cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Richmond street, formerly called Point-no-Point road, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-nine feet and one-eighth of an inch, more or less, southwest of the centre line of Erie avenue, as laid out on the plan of the late district of Richmond, being a point in the line of ground formerly of John Mason, and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, thence extending northeastwardly along the centre line of said Richmond street, nine hundred and eighty-one feet four and five-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Butler street, to the line of ground formerly of Michael Willegas, and now or late of Benjamin S. Janney, thence extending southeastwardly along the same three thousand four hundred and twenty-six feet eight and three-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Lambert, Bath, Myrtle, Casper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, as laid out on said plan, below water mark of the river Delaware, thence extending southwestwardly along said low water mark of the river Delaware by the several courses thereof and crossing Erie avenue aforesaid, nine hundred and eighty-six feet six inches, more or less, to the line of ground formerly of the said John Mason and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company aforesaid, and thence northwestwardly along the same and crossing the said Lambert, Bath, Myrtle, Cooper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, three thousand five hundred and thirteen feet, more or less, to the centre line of Richmond street aforesaid to place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, being composed of seven contiguous parcels of land which Thomas A. Morgan, surviving executor, or by seven indentures, each dated the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1852, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 75, pages 490, 496, 502, 508, 514, and 520, etc., respectively, granted and conveyed unto the said Freeman Scott in fee, reserving therefor and thereout seven certain yearly ground rents or sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Same vs. E. Burton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and J. Frank Knight, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 964, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars and six cents, for work and labor done and performed and materials furnished, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northeast corner of Cumberland and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Cumberland street forty-five feet and in depth northwardly of the same breadth along Sepviva street one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

3 21 WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1871.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The celebration which has been appointed to take place in this city on the 4th of July, 1876, will be in many respects the most remarkable festival the world has ever seen. What other nation has a birthday to celebrate? or what nation can point back to such a century of national life and growth as that which will close for the United States of America five brief years hence? A great experiment has been tried, and, despite all the acknowledged imperfections of our political system, it has been a success. Not merely have the people of the United States prospered under a republican form of government, but their example has been most potent in inspiring changes in the long-established order of things in the Old World which cannot but affect in an extraordinary manner the whole future of the human race. The word "liberty" now has a meaning to the great mass of the people of Europe which it certainly did not have a century ago, and even in far-distant Japan the last few years have seen the breaking up of a feudal system which had endured for centuries, and the commencement of a reform which will probably revolutionize the whole of Asia. Our republic has not succeeded without passing through a dreadful ordeal which threatened its very existence, but that it did succeed in crushing the gigantic rebellion of the slave-owners has demonstrated to the world that a free government may also be a strong one, when there is a necessity for the exhibition of strength, and has raised the United States to the position of a first-class power which other nations admire, respect and fear.

The centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence should be celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. The whole world will be invited to rejoice with us, and the celebration will attract thousands of curious and interested visitors from every quarter of the globe. A grand exposition of the world's industry has been fixed upon as the proper method of honoring the completion of the first century of our national life; and this city, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and where still stands Carpenters' Hall and the old State House, will be the place where the exposition will be held. The whole expense of preparing for the exposition of 1876 has, through the petty meanness of Congress, been thrown upon Pennsylvania and Philadelphia; but we are able to bear the burden, if necessary, and will endeavor to make such preparations that there will be no occasion to say that the citizens of Philadelphia, at least, did not do their part towards making the national anniversary a brilliant success.

The work of preparation for the great exposition, however, is one of magnitude, and the time is none too long for the task to be performed. Governor Geary yesterday appointed Messrs. W. J. Horstmann and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Mr. William Phillips, of Pittsburg, as State Commissioners from Pennsylvania to co-operate with the other State commissions and the national commission in making preparations for the centennial celebration, and he also recommended that the Legislature should make a liberal appropriation. This the Legislature should do, and it should also take such other action in the matter as will facilitate the preparations about to be commenced. The city of Philadelphia, however, is particularly interested in the success of the exhibition, and the most active interest should be displayed in it by all classes in the community. It will be a great thing to have the centennial anniversary celebrated here, and it is better to commence at once to prepare for it and to prepare thoroughly, than to leave some of the most important matters to the last moment. Our merchants, manufacturers, and the representatives of all the industries which constitute the greatness of Philadelphia, owe it to themselves to take public action at as early a day as possible towards promoting the success of the centennial, and committees and sub-committees should be formed without further delay, so that the whole machinery may be got into operation, and the great enterprise fairly started. Few persons have any adequate idea of the magnitude of the work to be performed in preparing for such a celebration as it is proposed to hold here; and as ample official notice of the intention to hold a grand international exposition must be sent to every part of the habitable globe, the sooner a commencement is made the better it will be.

THE REVOLT IN PARIS.

One of the most serious grievances complained of by the leaders of the Parisian revolt is the removal of the French Assembly to Versailles; and yet the necessity of that removal is fully demonstrated by the revolutionary outbreak. It is extremely doubtful whether a republic can ever be permanently established in France, unless some other and smaller city than Paris is selected as the capital. It is an old trick of the Parisian mobs to overawe the National Assembly, and thus to compel it to adopt, as the legal embodiment of the will of a mighty people, the crazy decisions of Jacobin clubs or of Communist phalanxes. To insure the power of exercising similar terrorism in future, the insurgent leaders have made an insolent demand that the present National Assembly must return to Paris by the 23d instant (to-morrow), and accompanied this demand by the threat that if such a removal is not made the National Guard will march to Versailles and disperse the representatives of the whole nation. Meanwhile Paris resounds with threats that the National Guard will shoot M. Thiers, who has been legally selected as the head of the new national government; and a distinct issue seems to be formed whether the violent men of Paris shall rule France, or whether all her citizens shall have a fair opportunity to deliberate and decide upon the questions which affect their welfare. On the one side selfish, unreasoning, rampant, and sanguinary Red Republicanism that makes such unreasonable demands at a moment when the Thiers Government is embarrassed by manifold difficulties and daggers arising from the German invasion, Americans, who unite with their love of liberty an equal love of law and order, can have no sympathy. Some of the insurgent chiefs have issued a proclamation declaring that "what is most wanted now is order in liberty and by liberty," but their followers have not even a faint conception of the true method of gaining this end; and their recent actions indicate that local disorders would destroy any true French republic that made Paris its capital.

It may be that out of the existing evil good will come, by arousing the hostility of the provinces to Parisian domination. The leading capitals in the United States were purposely fixed at comparatively obscure towns and cities to avoid difficulties like those which now endanger the French Government; and the fact that such a danger was worthy of serious consideration in this country proves that it possesses fearful magnitude in France.

In the existing conflict the greatest difficulties that the new government is obliged to contend with are the comparative tardiness of the provinces in marshalling troops to sustain their representatives, and the wonderful celerity with which the Parisians act when their pride or their passions are enkindled. It is said that the released prisoners of Metz and Sedan are offering their services to the new Government, but it is not certain that full reliance can be placed upon their fidelity; and the course of future events will depend largely upon the readiness and zeal displayed by the people of the provinces and provincial towns in support of their representatives. The immediate contest is not between Republicanism, Bonapartism, and Bourbonism, but between Paris and all other portions of France, and if this issue is decided in favor of the nation, as a whole, a great point will be gained for rational republicanism.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Governor in his last annual message urged in a very forcible manner the importance and necessity of a thorough geological survey of the State, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives some time ago reported a bill to authorize such a survey. The Legislature, however, has been too busy with commission bills and other matters of a similar character to give this subject the attention it deserves. It is understood that one reason why the Legislature hesitates to authorize the survey is because it will cost a considerable sum of money. A strange objection, truly, when we consider the thousand and one schemes to put money in the pockets of a few individuals which are hotly advocated at every session; but then the ideas of Pennsylvania legislators are peculiar, and as there is no money to be made directly out of a geological survey, its importance is not apparent to the average legislative mind. A geological survey will not enable a few grasping men to grow rich at the expense of the majority of their fellow-citizens, but it will determine the immense mineral wealth of the State, and aid in its development in a manner that would otherwise be impossible. Every citizen of the State is interested in having such a survey made at as early a day as possible, and all the money that is likely to be expended upon it, if it is entrusted to proper hands, will be returned a thousand fold. This is one of the very few really useful projects now before the Legislature, and we are sorry to say that for this very reason it is not likely to receive the consideration it deserves. There are enough intelligent and honest men in the Legislature, however, to appreciate the importance of a geological survey, and they should urge it as strongly as possible, and endeavor to have a bill passed authorizing it before adjournment.

NOTICES.

ELEGANT SPRING OVERCOATS.

THE LATEST STYLES. THE NEWEST COLORS.
THE LATEST STYLES. THE NEWEST COLORS.
THE LATEST STYLES. THE NEWEST COLORS.
THE HANDSOMEST FITS.
THE HANDSOMEST FITS.
THE HANDSOMEST FITS.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
SPRING SUITS FOR MEN, SPRING SUITS FOR BOYS,
SPRING SUITS FOR MEN, SPRING SUITS FOR BOYS,
SPRING SUITS FOR MEN, SPRING SUITS FOR BOYS,
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES,
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES,
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES,
IN CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS,
IN CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS,
IN CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS,

For the convenience of the Ladies who patronize our Establishment, we have set apart the FIRST FLOOR OF NOS. 532 and 534 MARKET STREET, as our BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, where we have the MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS for BOYS, from 3 to 12 YEARS OF AGE, ever collected in one Salesroom in this city.

The great increase in this branch of our business has enabled us to purchase enormous bills of goods from first hands at a heavy discount on the present low rates of the market, and as these fabrics are manufactured expressly for children's wear, with a view to durability as well as elegance, we claim that we are now offering inducements not found in any other Clothing Establishment in this city. Call and examine our new styles and inquire the prices. Polite attention will be given to all, whether purchasing or not.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

A FINE NEW BUSINESS STAND.—Messrs. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, who have been doing business at the old and long-established stand No. 1004 Chesnut street, have removed to a new locality, which they have fitted up in the highest style of excellence known in the departments of carpentering, painting, papering, furnishing, and the like. The new stand will be at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, which point is not very far from the old location, so that any who may not be aware of the removal will not have far to seek should they come to the old store after the change has been made. The new store is being fitted up in the westernmost building of the well-known Girard Row, and when completed will be one of the most attractive of the many new business stands which have lately been opened in that square, which was before used for dwellings only. The completion of this store will render the row of fine new stores almost entire all the way from Eleventh to Twelfth street. The fixtures of Messrs. Mitchell & Fletcher's store will be of the very best kind, adapted both for beauty and the greatest convenience to both seller and purchaser. The room is plentiful, allowing for the largest stock, and the appointments throughout are of such a character as to equal anything known in that line on this continent. The firm have increased their facilities in every way so as to keep pace with a large and growing business, even to the procuring of an extended lease upon the new building. Such a spirit of enterprise cannot render success doubtful.

JEWELRY, ETC.

ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY CO.

1022 CHESNUT STREET. 1022

Owing to the extensive repairs and alterations required in our spacious salesroom, and to delays at the Custom House of a few cases of our newest and richest patterns of goods, we respectfully ask the indulgence of the Philadelphia public, and our numerous applicants for goods, for the postponement of our

GRAND OPENING UNTIL

SATURDAY, MARCH 25,

When we promise to exhibit the richest and most splendid assortment of Jewelry ever displayed in America. 3 22 3t

EXPOSE OF THE BRANCH MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.
READ AND JUDGE.

If the public will like to know where the pretended company get their jewelry from, we would refer them to Elias, of the Dollar Store. If on oath, I think he would state that he buys most of the goods in ATTLEBORO, Mass. (this is his ENGLAND, or ENGLISH GOLD), and their agents in New York. To make the proof doubly sure, yesterday we sent the following telegram to
J. F. Hopkinson & Co., manufacturers of Cheap Jewelry, No. 197 Broadway, N. Y.:—
Can you ship me two thousand dollars worth of cheap jewelry, worth from four to six dollars per dozen, such as ELIAS uses at his store for the Milton Gold Jewelry Company, as I wish to open a fifty-cent store alongside of Elias? H. T. CUTLER.
Answer:—
NEW YORK, March 20, 1871.
H. T. Cutler, No. 712 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.:
We have sold all the goods we had of that description to Elias to-day.
J. F. HOPKINSON & CO.,
No. 197 Broadway, N. Y.
Only GENUINE MILTON GOLD is at
CUTLER'S Old Dollar Store,
3 22 2t No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [3 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have opened their Spring Assortment of
DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.

Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 13mw3m

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has been thoroughly renovated, refitted, and newly furnished by
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor.
Of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. 3 13 19t

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION
FROM THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE
OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets,
GRAND CENTRE OF FASHION
OF
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MATERIALS
FOR
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND BOYS' WEAR.
OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Embraces everything, Native and Foreign, that is Rare, Chaste, and Beautiful.
MENS' AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Is comprehensive, covering everything that the refined taste of London, Paris, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or any of the larger centres, could desire
Immense Stock of BLACK DRAP D'ETES, for Gentlemen's Suits and Ladies' Embroidered Sacks. Every variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for Friends' Wear.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

CLOTHING.

ON HAND!
ON HAND!
ON HAND!
Biggest! Beuatiful! Best! Stock of Ready-made SPRING CLOTHING.
With a most Elegant and Varied Stock of Piece Goods To cut from To your measure,
CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN TOWN.
GREAT BROWN HALL,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
Elegance,
Fashion,
Good Taste,
Characterize the
Assortment of Goods
We have to submit to
Our Customers.
Ready-made Clothing of all qualities and styles at reasonable prices.

BOOKS.

Great Bargains in Books
AT
DION THOMAS' BOOKSTORE,
No. 142 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Selling Off
(Previous to Removal, May 1,)
STANDARD, RARE AND CURIOUS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Many of which are
SUPERBLY BOUND AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE!
DION THOMAS, Bookseller,
3 20 6t No. 142 NASSAU Street, New York.

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing
Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, [3 17 fmwlm
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos
Special attention is called to their new
Parent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$823,000 IN CASH GIFTS, TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY THE NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.—EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each,	$40,000	50	Cash Gifts, each,	$1,000
10	" "	20,000	200	" "	500
20	" "	5,000	350	" "	100
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos	each	$300	to	$700
75	" " Melodeons	"	75	to	100
350	Sewing Machines	"	60	to	175
500	Gold Watches	"	75	to	300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at			$1,000,000		

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.
You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.
REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $500; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.
PRESS OPINIONS:—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune*, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 1. "Just and honorable."—*News*, Dec. 9.
Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 60 for $5; 200 for $15. Address GORDON COOK & CO., Managers, No. 62 BROADWAY, New York. 3 22 6t

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
730 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE furnished, and with Stabling, from June 1 to October 1, in vicinity of the city, Chesnut Hill preferred. Address Box 2057, Post Office. 3 22 6t*

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS & Co.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
Invite an examination of their
NEW STOCK
OF
Spring Dress Goods,
Which is now complete in
Every Department.
3 22 wfm3mrp

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH & FOURTH Sts.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW LACES,
NEW JAPANESE.
1 27 mwa3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—
A new lot of Satin Plaid Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Swiss Muslins, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 French Muslins.
India Twill Long Cloths, Piques, etc.
Tucked muslins for infants' dresses.
Tucked muslins for yokes and bodies.
Imitation of Tuck muslin, fine quality, at 62½c. a yard.
Marseilles quilts, $2·50 to $10, much under regular prices. Honeycomb and Jacquard quilts.
Bargains in Table Linens.
Heavy Power-Loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Bleached Table Damasks.
Best makes Shirting Linens at less than regular prices.
Birdeye Linens, Nursery Birdeye.
Napkins and Doylies very cheap.
500 dozen Towels, bought for cash, very cheap.
Heavy Huck Towels, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 31c.
Damask Towels, 25, 28, 31, 38, 50, 56, 62½, 75c.
Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting.
Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Black Silks—a new lot bought for cash, cheap.
Good Black Silks, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., and $1.
New styles of Mixed Poplins for dresses and suits.
Plaid Poplins, 28 and 31c. per yard.
Pacific Percales, new styles.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' English Half-hose 25c. per pair.
Children's English hose, extra length.
Ladies' Balbriggan hose, extra lengths.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 1w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.
"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.
Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second door.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Signor Blitz and his son will give a magical entertainment this afternoon for the benefit of the French and German sufferers. Blitz will exhibit some of his most remarkable tricks on this occasion, and we hope that there will be a crowded house.

This evening *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be performed, with Mr. Davenport as "Sir Giles Overreach."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the dramas of *The Emerald Ring* and *All Hallow Eve; or Snap Apple Night.*

AT THE ARCH John Brougham's dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop* will be performed this evening, with Lotta as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness."

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme will be presented this evening.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13th.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE GIRARD TRUST.

GENTLEMEN:—On October 27, 1870, we wrote you the following letter, or words to this effect, to which we have had no reply:—"As tax-payers and for the public good and interest of the estate we are prompted to address you upon a subject that we hoped could have been avoided; but a sense of duty and honor compels us to make the following statement:—On the 22d day of April, 1870, we were invited to estimate for erecting a furnace in dwelling No. 505 Coates street, belonging to the Girard estate. Previous to our erecting the furnace Mr. J. H. Michener, of the Board of Trusts, called at our establishment and made inspection of our goods, and pronounced them first-class, and said that he was favorably impressed with the workmanship of the same. The contract was awarded to us from the fact that our bid was the lowest and our work and materials approved as first-class, and as good as any other parties' estimating; so stated by Mr. Cavin, agent of the estate.

"We completed the furnace, and it was pronounced a first-class job in every respect. We would be pleased for your body to visit the same for inspection. On the 16th day of May, 1870, Mr. Cavin, agent of the estate, called upon us by authority of Mr. Michener, inviting us to make a bid and estimate for erecting a furnace in dwelling No. 1106 Girard street, owned by the estate, specifying that the furnace was to be made of No. 14 iron plates, and to be a first-class job in every particular, and assuring us that if our bid was lowest according to specification, the contract would be awarded to us. Mr. Cavin laid that Mr. Michener authorized him to so state. According to the specification and in good faith with Mr. Michener and Mr. Cavin, we estimated for the work. Our bid was the lowest, being so informed by Mr. Cavin, agent, but for some reasons unknown to us Mr. J. H. Michener awarded the contract to the highest bidder. We would state that we manufacture a furnace of precisely the same kind of metals and on the same principle as that of the party who received the contract, and for less money than they can be manufactured for in the United States, which we think a much inferior heater in comparison to our Russian Furnace. We so stated the fact to Mr. Michener and Mr. Cavin previous to our contracting. We would ask, in justice to ourselves, and for the public good and interest to the Girard estate, and as an honorable business transaction with Mr. Michener, why we should be so dealt with? We wrote to Mr. Michener in reference to the matter, but were treated with silence. Now, inasmuch as Mr. Michener was officiating as what may be termed a public officer, and for the public good, and as our bid was lowest, and having been invited by him to estimate, and as our time was consumed in making investigations of flues, etc., of the house, we should have been treated with at least common politeness. We feel satisfied that Mr. Michener would not act as he did in his own interest, and as tax-payers we do not think he has a right to violate the trust placed in him. We do not wish to comment further upon the matter, but will leave you these facts to judge for yourselves:—Since Mr. Michener specified No. 14 iron, accepted one bid from us, and approved our work, pronouncing it first-class, and assuring us that if our bid was lowest that the contract would be awarded to us, was he not in honor bound to award us the contract? We are cognizant of the fact that all contracts given are subject to the decision of the chairman, as he is the judge of the lowest and best bidder. Through Mr. Cavin he has acknowledged that our bid was the lowest. He also acknowledged that it was according to specification; and we can also prove by others that we are the best bidders, and that our work will compare, in excellence and quality, with any establishment in this country or Europe. If our work was first-class for No. 505 Coates street, and so pronounced by Mr. Michener, why cast our bid aside for No. 1106 Girard street, and contract with other parties at a much advanced price? We now have furnaces in use twenty years, and in perfect condition. We have been doing work for the estate for the last several years, and Mr. Cavin, agent for the estate, can testify that our work has given general and entire satisfaction to all concerned. Our fruitless efforts to obtain any satisfaction from Mr. Michener prompted us to write to some of your committee, for which Mr. Michener took offense, and asserted that we should be cut out entirely from any further business with the estate; which threat he has fully enforced. We have not made this statement to solicit the work of the estate, as we feel satisfied that it would be useless so long as Mr. Michener is a member of the Trust; but we do so for the purpose of making known a serious evil existing in the Trust—that of allowing one member to control contracts and bids. We have been informed that the Board of Trusts knew nothing of this matter until one of the members was so informed by us. We would most respectfully invite your committee to visit our works and inspect our goods, and also inspect work done by us for the estate years ago, and pass your judgment upon it accordingly. As good citizens, heavy tax-payers, and desiring the good of the public and interest of the estate, we have taken the liberty to occupy your time in this matter. We have understood that but two parties were invited to bid upon the contracts just awarded, to the amount of several thousand of dollars for the new row of houses on Sixth street, below Brown street, built by the Trust. Did Mr. Mitchener fear that had we been invited that we would have been the lowest and the best bidders, and no doubt saved the estate some several hundred dollars? Mr. Michener, through personal feelings, has accomplished that which we think is detrimental to the public good and interest of the estate. We would most respectfully ask that you now give us a hearing, and a fair investigation of the above matter, trusting that you will take in consideration that we, as well as all citizens, are interested in the welfare of the Girard Trusts.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
DANIEL MERSHON'S SONS,
Northwest corner Twelfth and Filbert Sts.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?—THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Two young medical students were disputing the other day, at the house of a mutual friend, as to the nature of dyspepsia. One said the primary cause was a diseased liver; the other insisted that the disease originated in the epigastrium. "I can tell you what dyspepsia is, for I've been there," observed the host, laughingly. "Well," said one of the young medicos, "let's have your opinion." "Dyspepsia," said he, "is a complaint that you *can't relieve*, and that PLANTATION BITTERS *cures in six weeks!*" The person who made this remark resides at No. 198 Greenwich avenue, and his name is Martin W. Myers.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY for all Diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 6 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc, etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

DIED.

ELLIGER.—On the 21st instant, Dr. ARTHUR J. ELLIGER, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1112 Spring Garden street, on Friday afternoon, 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HIRONS.—On the evening of the 21st instant, ANNE F., wife of the late John Hirons, of Wilmington, Delaware, in the 80th year of her age.

WHITE.—On Monday morning, March 20, ELIZABETH GRAY, widow of the late Brittain White, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1938 Race street, on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, at Pennsville, N. J., ROBERT C. WRIGHT, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Samuel Wright, No 1722 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, 23d instant, at 3 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE BRETHREN generally are invited to join with Lodge No. 51, F. & A.M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Hon. Judge ELLIS LEWIS, from No. 302 S. Fortieth street, on Wednesday, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN L. THOMSON, W. M.

Interment at Woodlands.

GLOVES.

23 KID GLOVES. 23

23	A.	North Eighth St.
23		North Eighth St.
23	&	North Eighth St.
23		North Eighth St.
23	J.	North Eighth St.
23		North Eighth St.
23	B.	North Eighth St.
23	Bartholomew's	North Eighth St.
23		North Eighth St.
23	G	North Eighth St.
23	R	North Eighth St.
23	E	North Eighth St.
23	A	North Eighth St.
23	T	North Eighth St.
23		North Eighth St.
23	KID	North Eighth St.
23	G	North Eighth St.
23	L	North Eighth St.
23	O	North Eighth St.
23	V	North Eighth St.
23	E	North Eighth St.
23	EMPORIUM.	North Eighth St.
23	"BARTLEY."	North Eighth St.
23	"LA BELLE."	North Eighth St.

Spring Importations arriving every week per French steamers.

P. S.—Full lines Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Embroideries, Piques, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc. etc. 3 11swtf

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

Spring Importations,

NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.

Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at

Popular Prices,

To insure large sales,

Preparatory to Removal

In July to our new warehouse,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS,

Oil Cloths

AND

Mattings,

GREAT VARIETY. LOW PRICES

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,

HATTER,

No. 913 CHESNUT Street,

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon CHARLES SMITH, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of April next, there to answer the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of a plea of breach of covenant for ground rent deed of George W. Edwards and Elizabeth R., his wife, to Charles Smith, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in D. B. A. W. M., No. 4, page 34, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER, Prothonotary.

3 22 wf2w

FOURTH EDITION

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Its Arrival on Saturday.

Indolent Congressmen.

THE SOUTHERN KU-KLUX.

Elections in Canada.

The Philadelphia Port.

Forney and the Collectorship.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Judiciary Committee and the South.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Senate has adopted Anthony's resolution relative to the order of business, with an amendment that the Senate will consider whatever bill may be reported from the Judiciary Committee relating to the condition of the South. The adoption of Sherman's resolution now, requiring the Judiciary Committee to report a bill, will secure some kind of report from that committee.

Trumbull has proposed an amendment to Anthony's resolution that the Senate shall consider the House resolution to repeal

The Duty on Coal.

The Democrats have offered an amendment to that wherein they include the revenue reform and tariff generally, which was voted down by a party vote.

Dubious.

From the present indications it is difficult to tell when the Senate will agree to an adjournment.

The San Domingo Commissioners.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A despatch, just received by the President from the San Domingo Commissioners, states that they have changed their determination to land at Key West, and that they will now proceed to Savannah, where they will take a special train for Washington. They expect to arrive here on Saturday evening.

The House

adjourned at an early hour without doing any business. There is a settled determination on the part of the majority not to go into business. The next move it is proposed to make is to get the consent of the Senate to allow them to go home.

Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—George H. Holt, consul at Gaspe Basin; Dr. C. C. Cox, member of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia; P. L. Manning, Collector of Internal Revenue Twenty-fourth district of New York.

An Important Land Decision.

Special Commissioner of the Land Office Drummond yesterday advised Senator Casserly of an important decision, that lands embraced within alleged boundaries of California, private land claims pending in court at the date of the railroad withdrawal, do not, in case they prove to be public lands, enure to the benefit of the railroad companies, but of the homestead pre-emption settlers. The decision was rendered in the case of Sargent's treadway and others, against the Western Pacific Railroad Company. The Attorney-General, in an elaborate opinion reaffirms the former decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, which the railroad attorneys insisted on having re-examined and reviewed, with the above adverse result to themselves.

Hon. J. W. Forney Nominated for Collector.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President has nominated Colonel John W. Forney for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

A Revenue Circular—Locks and Seals for Distilleries.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In reply to a letter from Hon. Job E. Stevenson, enclosing a communication from distillers of the Second district of Ohio, Commissioner Pleasanton has stated, as the reason that led him to issue a special circular prescribing the American seal lock and seals for use at distilleries and at bonded warehouses, the fact that locks of a different kind were being used at these establishments, none of which, as reports to the office show, afford the protection required.

The Commissioner has decided to adopt a new and safer lock, to the exclusion of all others, and has presented the American seal lock and seal because of its having been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for use in the customs service after being submitted to the inspection of the supervising architect of the department and of a committee of five, embracing three skilled mechanics selected by the Secretary. The locks and seals are to be furnished to distillers and warehouse proprietors at the same price as supplied to the Customs Bureau, except that an additional charge of ten dollars per thousand is made for the photographed copies of the seals.

The Customs Bureau receive their seals without photograpic copies, these being photographed at the department.

Naval Affairs.

Lieutenant-Commander Ira Harris, Jr., U. S. N., has resigned. Lieutenant Samuel Vevy has been detached from the Onward and awaits orders.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of a Prominent Democrat.

BUFFALO, March 22.—Hon. Isaac V. Vanderpool, a prominent Democratic politician of Western New York, died this morning.

The Fenian Exiles Rebuked by the Brotherhood

NEW YORK, March 22.—At a session of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day John Savage made a long address. He took occasion to rebuke the exiles recently arrived from Ireland for their dictatorial course in seeking to destroy the Fenian organization in this country, that they might establish a secret directory composed of themselves for the custody of the funds of the organization.

The resolve not to yield the name of "Fenian" was enthusiastically cheered.

Charles H. Marshall, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce French Relief Fund Committee, has received a letter from G. Densny, Mayor of Arras, returning thanks for sympathy shown by America to unhappy France, and requesting donations of seed.

He says the frost destroyed the wheat in the ground, and has taken away all hopes of a crop next season. The committee has also received a letter from Bishop J. B. Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, stating he will suggest action by his clergy for the relief of the French people.

FROM CANADA.

Elections in the Province of Ontario.

TORONTO, March 22.—The elections in the province of Ontario took place yesterday, and the result, as far as heard from, indicates a loss to the Government party of eight to ten votes. The opposition claim a victory, but the Government organs contend that they have a good working majority. All the members of the Ministry have been returned. The elections throughout the province were keenly contested, but the utmost order and good feeling prevailed, and not the slightest disturbance is reported.

FROM THE STATE.

The Execution of a Murderer.

WILLIAMSPORT, March 22.—Lloyd Britton, a colored man, was executed here to-day for the murder of Jacob Bay, a German, on the 16th of November last. He died protesting his innocence.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The vote on the passage of the bill defining a gross of matches was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the calendar.

Mr. Trumbull presented a remonstrance from the American Free-trade League against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, as making more difficult the repeal of the duties on iron, salt, etc., which are far more burdensome and take away millions from the people, only a small portion of which is received by the Treasury, the larger part going as tribute to manufacturers. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Anthony's concurrent resolution for printing 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education was passed as amended on Mr. Bayard's motion, to exclude the portion relating to Delaware.

The House resolution for final adjournment to-morrow (Thursday) was taken up.

Mr. Hamlin moved an amendment to fix the adjournment for Thursday, March 30.

Mr. Morton hoped the resolution would not be adopted in any form. In order to test the sense of the Senate he moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried—yeas 30, nays 21.

The vote was as follows:—Ayes—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Texas), Harlan, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Osborne, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, and Wilson—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Caldwell, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, of Ky.; Davis, of West Va.; Fenton, Gilbert, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelley, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Windom—23.

Mr. Schurz introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at or near St. Joseph, Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to grant public lands to the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of said road. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The regular order, being the resolution specifying certain legislation as the exclusive business of the present session, was taken up, the question being upon Mr. Sherman's amendment to provide for legislation on the South, the general amnesty proposition of Mr. Sawyer being temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. Sherman said his amendment would have the effect of a notification that the Senate would remain in session until such legislation as might be reported from the Judiciary Committee was passed. He thought that the committee should now be preparing and considering a bill.

Mr. Trumbull said the subject had been before the Judiciary Committee, but they had not been able to reach any conclusion upon it, nor were they likely to agree. He would vote for the General Amnesty amendment of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Sawyer) as a distinct proposition.

Mr. Morton expressed surprise that Mr. Trumbull should prefer amnesty for Rebels to the protection of the loyal people of the South.

Mr. Sherman suggested that the Judiciary Committee could make a report, and the Senate could amend it to suit itself.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he desired to correct the report that the Judiciary Committee would be unable to bring in a bill as desired. He had not understood the chairman of the committee (Mr. Trumbull) to intimate such a thing, and he believed the committee could agree upon a proper bill. He recognized the necessity of the proposed legislation, and believed Congress should stay here until that legislation was secured.

House.

Mr. Kerr, rising to a question of privilege, presented the credentials of Messrs. Bell, Hibbard, and Parker members elect of the House, and moved that they be sworn in.

The credentials of one of the members were read, when the Speaker desired Messrs. Bell, Hibbard, and Parker to present themselves in front of the clerk's desk.

They then came forward, took the required oaths, and returned to their seats.

Mr. Hall called up, and the House passed, the Senate bill to re-establish the office of Surveyor at Eastport, Me.

Mr. Young (Ga.), rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read an extract from a Washington letter to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, in which it was said:—"He says that he would like to charge through the House with a company of cavalry to shoot and to kill, and I believe in truth he would."

Mr. Young said—I should not dignify this paragraph with any notice on this floor had not my attention been called to it by a distinguished Republican who is my friend. It is simply preposterous, absurd, and ridiculous. I have never felt or given utterance to any sentiments that could warrant such a statement from the day of my admission to the Fortieth Congress, in 1868, to the present moment. I have met with nothing from members of this House but kindness and courtesy, and I have never for a moment entertained feelings for any member of the House other than those of kindness.

I will say in conclusion that, like the people whom I have the honor to represent, I desire and intend to obey the laws of my country, and to do all in my power for its peace, prosperity, and glory.

Mr. Ketcham presented a memorial from nineteen manufacturers of fur goods of New York city, asking for an increase of the tariff on furs. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Killinger moved that when the House adjourn today, it be to Friday next.

Mr. Dawes hoped, in consideration of what was transpiring in the Senate, this House would not adjourn until something was then settled.

Mr. Killinger objected to debate.

Mr. Campbell said as the resolution of the House to close the session on the 23d inst. was pending in the Senate, it seemed improper that the House should adjourn over till Friday.

The House—yeas, 41; nays, 130—refused to adjourn till Friday.

Mr. McCrary, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that the election of members of Congress from Tennessee on the 8th of November, 1870, was held on the day fixed by law, and that the election was not void by reason of having been held on said day. He said he would call up the resolution at an early day.

Mr. Poland, from the same committee, reported that John Edwards was entitled to be sworn in as a member from the Third district of Arkansas, subject to the determination of a contest by Thomas Boles.

The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Edwards was sworn in.

At 1 o'clock a motion to adjourn was disagreed to—yeas 86, nays 103.

Mr. Farnsworth offered the following:—

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that this House will, when it adjourns on Friday next, adjourn to meet again on the first Monday of December next at 11 A. M.

The Speaker overruled this as a question of privilege, inasmuch as the time fixed by the House by concurrent resolution, namely, to-morrow, has not expired, and as that resolution was now pending in the Senate.

Mr. Kerr presented, under the rules, the remonstrance of the American Free-trade League against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, but praying Congress to abolish those duties which keep up grievous monopolies that oppress the people and violate every principle of right and justice, and leave undisturbed equitable duties like those on tea and coffee.

The House, at two minutes to two o'clock, by a vote of yeas 91, nays 86, adjourned until to-morrow.

CHARITY.

A List of Additional Subscriptions for the French and German Relief Fund.

Mayor Fox this morning reports the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the fund in aid of the poor and suffering of France and Germany.

The amounts collected by A. J. Drexel, Esq., are as follows:—

Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J.	$17 89
St. John's R. C. Church	135 00
St Mary's Church, Frankford	67 47
Jacob Haehnlen	100 00
Employes of J. Haehnlen	51 75
Collected by J. Haehnlen—	
Louis Haehnlen	25 00
Loisenring's printing house	20 00
Sundries	13 75
Collections from the petroleum trade by Messrs. A. R. McHenry, Augustus H. Tack and Daniel L. Miller:	
Wm. Hache Smith	$10 00
Robert B. Crouch	10 00
Henry L. Foster	10 00
Richard Hamilton	10 00
Alex. P. McHenry	10 00
Augustus H. Tack	10 00
George Petou	10 00
John A. Lockwood	10 00
Orville T. Waring	10 00
Malcolm Lloyd	10 00
Workman & Co.	10 00
Edwin N. Wright	10 00
William Brockie	10 00
L. Westergard & Co.	10 00
Frank L. Neall	10 00
Wallace, Curtiss & Co.	10 00
Volcanic Oil Co.	10 00
W. N. Marcus & Co.	10 00
George Gallagher	10 00
McKeon, Van Hagen & Co.	10 00
E. A. Howard	5 00
Walter B. Gray	5 00
Thomas C. Bushnell, —— Wheelock	3 00
Joseph Newhouse	5 00
John L. Stewart	5 00
John Greerson	5 00
Charles A. Enell	5 00
M. Murphy	5 00
John S. Davis	5 00
Jno. L. Redner	$10 00
Andrew C. Craig	10 00
Gustav Schneider	10 00
Charles Wiethoff	10 00
Benj. Crowley & Co.	10 00
Samuel C. Bunting	50 00
Henry C. Collymore	5 00
R. Roberts	5 00
William Kerrey	5 00
Julian Sullivan	5 00
Peter Schmidt	5 00
Cash	5 00
Taber, Harbert & Co.	5 00
Stevenson, Bros & Co.	5 00
Crowe, Moore & Lewick	5 00
J. C. Moore & Co.	5 00
Elkins & Baldwin	5 00
D. L. Miller	5 00
W. L. Ramser	5 00
E. H. Rowley	5 00
Cash	10 00
W. G. Warden	10 00
J. P. Logan	10 00
Henry B. King	10 00
Jones, Barnes & Co.	10 00
Simons & Bro.	10 00
Cash	10 00
Cash	10 00
Cash

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR—IS PARIS STILL FRANCE?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our news from France is quite sufficient to make the heart sick. No such disheartening news to those who loved the French people has been received in the memory of living men. We forget not the whole interval since July of last year, nor, indeed, the interval since 1789—a long interval, certainly, but in the history of French sorrow not by any means to be overlooked. It is fair, we think, to say that the news of the last few days has made the name of France almost stink in the nostrils of every man who was angry with Germany and who persisted in hoping for France.

What is the situation? After a war of more than eight months France has been compelled to bow to the conqueror. Her Emperor has been for over six months a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. His Empress and all those, including his son, who belonged to what was called the Regency, have been for the same space of time exiles in England. As nearly as possible, four hundred thousand of the picked men of France, the best and most trusted generals of the empire included, have been, since Sedan, prisoners in fortresses absolutely under German control. Since Sedan France has revealed no lack of pluck; but the six months' fighting, whatever we may say of the pluck, has served mainly to exaggerate France's misfortunes; and, what is more important still in the premises, the French people, accepting the fate of their country, have, in a constitutional manner, made peace with the conqueror and persuaded the armies of the conquerer to retire. The French people cannot deny that by a fair, constitutional vote the present National Assembly was elected and M. Thiers made President of the republic. There are few men who will refuse to admit that the terms imposed upon France by the German leaders were hard and, indeed, heavy; but the Germans went about their work with so much caution and consideration that no man of intelligence, no matter how much he sympathizes with France, can help confessing that the French people fairly tested and fully endorsed the peace policy of the government of M. Thiers. In good faith the Prussians have been gradually evacuating the conquered strongholds and leaving France to the French. For a time the promise was bright. It was the opinion of many thoughtful men that although the money demands of Prussia were something unprecedented, the demand for the cession of territory something more than humiliating, and the whole peace arrangement altogether too hard, France had magnanimously bowed and done the best she could do in the circumstances. To-day every well-wisher of France and of the French people has changed his mind, and the universal sentiment is that the French are absolutely unfit for self-government. It was once a proud boast to be a Roman citizen. It is a source of pride at this moment to be able to say "I am an American, or a Britisher, or a German;" but where is the man who is not ashamed to confess "I am a citizen of France?" The deeds of the last two days have appalled the world, and many look upon France as another Poland which ought to be occupied, partitioned, extinguished.

The treachery of the soldiers, and the cold-blooded murders of General Clement Thomas and General Lecomte, (and while we write who can tell how many more?) revive the worst memories of the past. We think of the storming of the Bastile, of the July horrors, of the September massacres, of the Goddess of Reason and the associated blasphemies, of the *fusillades*, the *noyades*, the guillotine, and all the other horrors—real and imaginary—of the Reign of Terror. Another Committee of Public Safety, another Danton, another Marat, another Robespierre rise up before us, and we ask, How is this fresh outburst of revolutionary violence to end? Are we to have another feeble Directory, another Consulate, another Empire? Are new names to figure in the destruction of another Directory? Is Gambetta, or some such, to figure as a new despot by the special will of the French people?

These questions are not by any means out of place in present circumstances. No one can tell what may happen. Anything—everything is possible. We are willing to believe, however, that Paris, in spite of appearances, is no longer France in the ancient sense. The railroad, the telegraph, and the newspaper have made wondrous changes during the last sixty years. Already the order-loving people of the capital city talk of appealing to the provinces or to the Germans for relief. We have not much faith in the provinces, for the reason that the provinces are controlled by the large cities. The provinces cannot save Paris except by a vote; but if anarchy reigns in Paris it is difficult to see how a provincial vote can be obtained. King William, it is said, has halted in his homeward march, and as the Germans are now as much interested in the peace and prosperity of France as are the French themselves, it is not at all impossible that King William will send back Manteuffel or some other skilful general, at the head of a sufficient number of men, to do for France what France in her agony confesses she cannot do for herself. If the German troops should be ordered back, they will of course occupy Paris only temporarily. King William's business will be to give France a government, as did the allies in 1814 and 1815. With all the facts of the last six months before him, he cannot for a moment think of a republic. Felled before the peace, its present feeble efforts cannot but be despised. The choice is between the House of Orleans and the House of Bonaparte. We have until now clung to the hope that the Count de Paris at the end of all this confusion would find himself in the palace of his ancestors. The Count of Paris, as the head of the House of Orleans, seemed to us to present the best possible solution of the tangled political net which this war has woven. The moderation expressed by the French people in the recent election and the men whom that election floated into prominent public view, encouraged our hope. It was an unmistakable indication that France was in favor of a government which would avoid the extremes of the republic on the one hand and the extremes of the empire on the other; but while we wait in vain for some emphatic sign in favor of the Count de Paris Napoleon has found his way to England, and on all hands the admission is made that a new *plebiscite*, fairly conducted, will restore Napoleon the Third. We will not say how it may result, but we cannot refuse to admit that the chances of the House of Bonsparte are not only greater than those of the republicans and the monarchists, but more promising than they were two weeks ago.

Much will depend on circumstances which we cannot foresee. It is possible that the excesses of the mob of Paris will so disgust the order-loving people all over that France, as one man, will rally around the person of President Thiers. The revival of the Reign of Terror has no attractions for the French, properly so-called. They will have anything—the Germans in Paris—rather than that. On the other hand, however, it is also possible that apparent success won in the name of the republic may communicate a dangerous impulse to the larger cities, and so demoralize the great mass of the soldiers. Once more, we think it must be admitted that Paris is a curse to France. If President Thiers can contrive to keep the Assembly together and away from the mob he may, without the assistance of Prussia, succeed in restoring order. But France seems to stand on the edge of a smouldering volcano, and we must wait for results.

WHICH PARTY SHOULD GOVERN?

From the N. Y. Times.

After all that we have passed through during the last few years, it seems quite incredible that Republicans should now be found laboring with might and main to place the Government in the hands of the very party which strove to break up the Union. Such, however, is one of the unexpected "developments" of this very progressive age. Having shed blood like water for the sake of establishing certain principles, and endured fiscal burdens such as very few nations have been called upon to bear, we are now invited by Republicans to quietly surrender the Government to the Democrats. And this advice is not offered to us under any misapprehension with regard to the objects and aims of the Democrocy. To do the leaders and fuglemen of that party justice, they let us know pretty plainly what they are driving at. When they are very much under a cloud, they sometimes put a guard upon their lips. But they are just now fully convinced that they have no longer anything to fear. The dissensions of Republicans embolden them to come out with their "programme." They want to "restore the Constitution" for one thing—and what that means, our experience during the war ought to have taught us. The great lawgivers of the Democratic party tried to convince the people that there was no authority under the Constitution to put down rebellion, and prevent the dissolution of the Government. They attach the same importance to their principles now as they did in 1861, while the Republicans, enervated by a long lease of power, are inclined to think lightly about the cause for which they fought.

We can conceive of no greater misfortune for the country than that which would be involved in its relapse into Democratic hands. Compared with the danger of its falling under Democratic rule, all other dangers, and all other issues, seem hardly worth a moment's consideration. What are local or personal causes of dissatisfaction in comparison with the disasters which would certainly overtake us within a twelvemonth after the restoration of the Democrats to power? The chief opponents of the Republican party in this city are the *Evening Post* and the *World*—laborers in identically the same field. Now, what are the reasons which, in their judgment, ought to induce Republicans to break up the party? The *Post* wants free trade. The *World* talks of "avenging Sumner and Motley," of "resenting" the "compulsory resignation of Judge Hoar," and of "teaching Grant a lesson." These are the inducements which we have for deliberately undoing all the painful work of the last few years, and practically giving fresh vitality to the question whether States have the right to secede—for that is what it will come to when we get to the bottom of the present controversy. Judge Conway recently gave us the clue to true Democratic sentiment when he said in a letter to a city contemporary:—"In the late war, the South fought against brute force, not brains. She was overborne in the field by the strength of her enemies. She will reap the fruits of a great victory from their stupidity. Let the South move to the front! The future is hers." If the reader is curious to have some variations of the same tune, he has only to look over the very careful summary of Southern opinion, which we prepared on Monday, as expressed in Southern journals received by a single mail. Republicans who are in search of "campaign documents" cannot do better than cut that article out of our paper of Monday, the 20th, and do the same thing with similar articles which we shall lay before them from time to time.

There is no consideration which should induce Republicans to throw away a single advantage that may help them in the next Presidential contest. It is perhaps a matter of secondary importance who may be chosen as the champion of the party, but it is of the very first importance that the Republicans should win the fight with somebody. It is all very well to say that it is too soon to talk about the event yet. The Democrats evidently do not think so, for they have been at work for weeks past—especially in the South and West—getting ready for the struggle. Tammany has plenty of money to spend, and will have still more when the infamous Tax-Levy bill has handed the entire power of raising and spending money in this city over to Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, and Connolly—a measure, let us never forget, which Republicans like Mr. Peter Cooper have heartily supported. It will be very difficult to counteract the effects of the unlimited expenditure which Tammany can safely venture upon. The Republican majority in Congress ought to try to strengthen the party out of doors by every means in its power. It commits a deplorable mistake in separating without abolishing the income tax, and without taking any pains to convince the people that a still further reduction of taxation is one of the objects it has at heart. The Democrats are at present playing their game with far greater astuteness than the Republicans, but we may trust their own treacherous principles, and their disregard of those interests which the people prize, to bring them to grief before the contest is over.

CHARLES SUMNER FOR PRESIDENT!

From the N. Y. Sun.

That the nomination of Mr. Sumner as the Presidential candidate of the Democracy would result in the overwhelming triumph of that party no one can doubt. He would carry all the New England States, all the Southern States, and pretty nearly all the remaining States. Indeed, we cannot name a State with any confidence which would vote against him if he were the Democratic candidate.

Why should he not become the candidate of the Democracy? He was never an old-fashioned Whig, was always out of favor with the aristocratic members of that party of the school of Webster and Winthrop, and from his earliest years has been a firm believer and eloquent exponent of the political creed of Thomas Jefferson.

More than this, he was first elected to the Senate by the Democrats of Massachusetts, among whom he had been born and bred. During that memorable Senatorial struggle he was brought out by the Democracy as their candidate against the distinguished Whig nominee, repeatedly received the vote of every Democratic member of the Legislature, which at that session happened to contain a large body of the most influential Democrats in the State, was in the end triumphantly elected in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Whigs, led by Daniel Webster, and his success was soon followed by the dissolution of the old Federal-Whig party, which had ruled Massachusetts from the days of Washington.

Mr. Sumner has on some great occasions fought shoulder to shoulder with distinguished Democrats. In 1848 he affiliated with the New York Barnburners in support of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and carried a free lance in that famous struggle by the side of Prince John of Lindenwald, Dean Richmond, Samuel J. Tilden, Judge Church, and other shining lights in the Democratic firmament

Mr. Sumner's well-known catholicity of sentiment in regard to existing parties is no more of an objection to his selection as the Democratic candidate, in this transition state of national politics, than was that of General Jackson to his selection under like circumstances forty years ago. During the administration of Mr. Monroe, General Jackson, who in his youth had leaned toward the Federalists, and in his riper years had quarrelled with many of the leading Democrats of the country, addressed two or three letters to Monroe recommending an abandonment of old party lines and a reorganization of the political elements of the time on a broader basis of catholicity, and urging him to signify his acceptance of this view of the situation by appointing prominent Federalists to office. So far from these doctrines proving an obstacle to the subsequent nomination of General Jackson as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, they were heralded by the Democrats themselves as a striking proof of the forecast of their nominee; and they turned out to be one of the most popular and attractive elements of his character during the exciting campaign of 1828, when Jackson, who could hardly be called a Democrat at all, defeated the coalition of Adams and Clay, who had been leaders of the Democratic party for twenty years.

This he accomplished by drawing around him in this contest the great mass of the Democracy, and by rallying to his standard a large share of its hereditary opponents. Having thus reorganized the party, he consolidated its ranks, made a fair distribution of patronage among his supporters regardless of their political antecedents, marked out a line of policy adapted to the new era on which the country was then entering, and insured to the reconstructed Democracy a long lease of power.

What the Democratic party needed in the days of Jackson they require now. Politics are in a transition state. Old party lines are disappearing. And why should the Democracy expose themselves to the perils of a doubtful canvass, when by nominating Mr. Sumner they may make the election perfectly sure? We speak as to wise men and not to fools.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.
NOTICE.
THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT placed in operation at 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.
The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.
JACOB LAUDENSLAGER, President.
Attest—JOHN R. CANTLIN. 3 16

OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order.
CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.
3 14 12t

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.
An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure a Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortmen of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,
GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,
On hand and for sale by
WILER & MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS,
3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
SILVER WARE
of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR
Chromos 25 Per Cent.
This includes
ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,
AMERICAN AND OTHERS.
FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

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PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

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Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 2p

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NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Perons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,
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INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
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PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals' etc.

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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, April —, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 25.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at aslow rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, March 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 2.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
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FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
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LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
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These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. —. SPARKS, Agent.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
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Freight received drily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
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Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

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Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
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Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR FINE. SEASONED CLEAR FINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.
On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $360,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James S. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,510
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	$31,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROOKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:00
Phila. & Potts'e Way			P. M.
Train	12:30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
	P. M.	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4:30
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Pottstown Accommo.	4:00
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 511 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:25, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:30 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 2:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. M.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 6, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 6, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry):

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:53 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 223 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK. BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HIS HEIRS.

The Condition on which the Late Dr. Gegan Made His Private Bequests.

As a number of inquiries have been made at this office concerning the codicil attached to the will of the late Dr. John Gegan, which provides for the children of his nephew, John Gegan, Jr., we reproduce it:—

Whereas, My nephew, John Gegan, Jr., has departed this life since the execution of my said last will (dated December 6, 1868), I desire to make the following changes in the provisions made therein for the benefit of his five children:—

Item. I hereby revoke and annul the proposed bequest of $5000 mentioned in my said will as being intended for the benefit of the five children of my nephew, John Gegan, Jr.; and in lieu of the said bequest, I give and bequeath to my executor, John Maher, the premises No. 812 South Second street, Philadelphia, in trust for the benefit of the five children of my late nephew, John Gegan, Jr., deceased, and Catharine, his wife, namely:—John, Elizabeth, Catharine, James, and Mary Gegan. The said premises to be intended as a homestead for the said children, to such of them as may survive, to be free from rent, except the taxes, and the interest on the mortgage of $2000 thereon, and to be so held in trust until the youngest of them shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, when I direct that my executor shall sell and dispose of the said property and divide the net proceeds thereof into five equal parts, and distribute the same to the said children; share and share alike. The condition of this bequest for the support of the children of my late nephew, John Gegan, Jr., is, that they be brought up in the faith of their father, the Roman Catholic religion.

The codicil was signed on the 29th of December, 1869.

THE KNIFE.

Serious Stabbing Affray on Tenth Street, above Chesnut.

Last evening a serious cutting affray occurred in Boyer's place, an alley running off of Tenth street, above Chesnut. A white man named David Smith was cut with a razor by a colored man, name unknown. The wound is six inches in length, and is on the left side. Dr. Ellshaw, who was summoned to attend the wounded man, pronounced his condition as extremely dangerous. Later in the evening Reserve Officer Campbell arrested at Fox's Theatre a woman named Ellen Davis, who was in company with the assassin. The testimony of the prisoner was extremely incoherent, but enough was elicited to show that there had been some kind of a general row previous to the cutting. At a late hour last night the assailant of Smith was arrested in a house on Lombard street, above Seventh. He gave the name of David Lee, and he acknowledged that he had committed the deed. He is locked up in the Central Station and will be before Justice Kerr this afternoon.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—The fourth annual report of the St. Mary's Hospital Association has just been presented to the managers, from which the following facts are gleaned:—

This association was organized on the 2d of February, 1867, and has collected during the last four years the sum of $14,643 31. There were received in 1870 by this association 84 patients for full payment, of whom many were supported by the association three to six months, and some more than a year.

The following is the financial exhibit:—

Taken in during 1870 by the collectors..	$2706 00
Picnic in 1870 by the association and given for the benefit of the association	1452 47
Total receipts	4158 47
Paid to the Sisters of St. Francis for patients in 1870	2668 55
Balance for the association	1489 92
Previous surplus	3487 26
Balance, January 1, 1871	$4977 18

This remaining sum of $4977 18 is in the hands of the Sisters of St. Francis, and must be used in accordance with the existing statutes of the association for the poor patients whom the association sends to the St. Mary's Hospital in Philadelphia. The Sisters, for the benefit of the hospital, are not required to compensate interest.

The object of this association is to collect for the benefit of poor patients, to enlist members for the association, and also to induce others charitably inclined to gifts of all kinds for the unfortunate. All those recommended by the members, or the members themselves, have, in case of sickness, the preference as to the admittance into the hospital. To become a member of the association a yearly payment of $3, or 25 cents monthly, is required. In accordance with the statutes of the association, the money received by its members for subscriptions, contributions, and legacies is handed over to the Sisters of St. Francis in the St. Mary's Hospital, who keep a strict account of the money thus paid in to them, and also of the money laid out by them for the patients admitted by the association. All patients are received without distinction as to religion or to language. When patients die in the hospital whom the association has accepted, without means, the association pays the expenses of burial, if there should be no relatives to provide for the same.

The Right Rev. Bishop James Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia, is President *ex officio* of this association. The director is the Rev. John W. Gerdemann, pastor of St. Bonifacius' Church. At the late election, during last February, were elected Mrs. A. Sommer, President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; A. J. Glasz, Treasurer; Miss M. Wagner, Secretary. As directors, Mrs. A. Sommer, No. 1014 North Fifth street; M. McCarthy, No. 1009 Beach street; A. J. Glasz, No. 1229 North Seventh street; C. Zugehoer, No. 1124 Sophia street; C. Christian, No. 629 East York street; J. Hardick, No. 507 Reed street; E. Stoeckel, No. 1229 South Third street. It is much desired that the institution should be liberally supported by its friends. During the last month the receipts were only $247 10, while the expenses were $427.

AN OLD COLORED MAN BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT.—In a lot where the Satterlee Hospital formerly stood, on Forty-third street, below Spruce street, at 9 o'clock this morning, there was found an old colored man with his brains blown out. He was sitting up, with his back resting against a tree. The top of the scalp was blown some twenty feet distance. The brains were scattered here and there, and the man was literally a mass of blood. The deceased had undoubtedly committed suicide. His left hand grasped an old horse pistol. In his pocket was found a shot pouch, half filled with large shot. Lying by his side was a soldier's canteen, half filled with whisky. He was dressed in an old suit of soldier's clothes. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—John Miller and two other men were disorderly at Second and South streets last evening, when Officer Moore, of the Second district, interfered for the preservation of the peace of the locality. Impudence was given, when the officer and a private watchman undertook to arrest the peace-breakers. The watchman received a pretty thorough beating at the hands of Miller. The parties were finally arrested, and Miller was committed by Alderman Lutz and the other two held in bail.

IMPUDENT THEFT.—William H. Batton, who is accused of being an old thief, yesterday afternoon entered the restaurant of Tom Krouts, in the basement of the Sixteenth District Station House, and while the proprietor was engaged, stole from the cash drawer a meerschaum pipe, $3 in cash, and a few other petty articles. The thief was, later in the afternoon, arrested in a hat store on Market street, near Twenty-second, Alderman Randall furnished him with a certificate for his *entree* to Moyamensing.

TRIFLING FIRES.—A fire at 9:30 this morning did trifling damage in the house No. 308 South Second street.

At 12 o'clock last night a fire was discovered under the plastering near the stairway on the second floor of the residence of Philip Weaver, No. 1907 Walnut street. A bucket of water extinguished the flames.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Mary Hefferin was arrested last night at Seventh and South streets, on the charge of having stolen $25 worth of clothing from another womon named Jane Lee. Alderman Collins, after hearing the testimony, sent the accused to prison.

BAR MEETING.

Action of the Philadelphia Bar on the Death of Judge Lewis—Resolutions and Speeches.

To-day at 12 o'clock noon, a meeting of members of the Philadelphia bar was held in the Supreme Court room, for the purpose of taking action on the death of the late Ellis Lewis, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Judge Parsons Chief Justice Thompson was called to the chair. Colonel J. Ross Snowden and Henry M. Phillips acted as secretaries.

Judge Thompson, on calling the meeting to order, paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased and recounted several incidents connected with his life which had come within the speaker's personal knowledge. His services to the law and the State were incalculable. Judge Thompson and Judge Lewis were in the Legislature together at the time of the great excitement on the subject of the internal improvements in the State. The two were placed on the special committee on that subject. They were also on a committee to visit the prisons of Philadelphia during the recess of the Legislature.

They then visited the debtors' department of the County Prison, and found many there who were imprisoned for debts less than five dollars. Judge Lewis framed a report on this subject, and drew up a bill, which was passed, concerning imprisonment for small debts, and this was the first step towards the abolishment of the then very popular custom of debtors' imprisonment. The speaker then mentioned the several offices which had been held at different times by the deceased. He was on the bench at the time that Judge Thompson was elected his successor. His judicial knowledge is an invaluable legacy to the legal profession. His decisions were always supported by reason, and they came as quick as lightning.

Judge Parsons made a few remarks, saying that among all the distinguished gentlemen who have occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench, it is no discredit to any to say that Ellis Lewis was pre-eminent. His name and fame will live as long as our reports are in print. I became acquainted with him first about the year 1822, in Lycoming county, where I then resided. In 1826 he had a serious illness, which it was feared would result in a loss of one of his limbs. This catastrophe was, however, mercifully averted. But while he was ill he requested me, who had just entered the bar, to take charge of the prosecutions of which he had the care as the District Attorney of the county. This was a great help to me. He was always ready to help every young lawyer. The Legislature of which he became a member held more distinguished men than have been in that body at any time during the last forty-five years. Yet his talents were such that he held his own firmly against them all. While President Judge of the courts of Lancaster county he wrote his celebrated Treatise on Criminal Law.

Judge Parsons then submitted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, At the advanced age of nearly seventy-three years, the Hon. Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a gentleman who has filled many prominent political, official and judicial stations, in this Commonwealth with great efficiency, fidelity, as well as with singular satisfaction to all, who as a man of unblemished moral reputation, and highly esteemed for his constant benevolence to the distressed, died at his residence in this city on the 19th inst., full of years and honors, it is but proper that the bar of Philadelphia, a place where he has resided for many years, should in a public meeting, express in a fitting manner their appreciation of his excellence; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of the estimable citizen and distinguished lawyer and upright judge, we feel the loss of a gentleman who, by the purity of his judicial life, in the administration of justice in the various tribunals where he has been called to preside, and the profound legal learning which he has exhibited in all those various stations, as well as that earnest search after truth and justice in all the numerous causes which have been brought before him for adjudication—we say a great man has died.

Resolved, That we deplore the death of Judge Lewis as one who, by his research and varied learning, has also contributed largely to the medical jurisprudence of the profession, to general literature, poetry, and science, and who at all times had a heart filled with benevolence and kindness for the suffering and afflicted, which was ever open for their relief.

Resolved, That we believe the bar of this State will ever recognize his kind, urbane, and gentlemanly deportment to all who, in years that are passed, have had the opportunity of practising in their profession before him, and are ready in this sad hour to express their high appreciation of his character as a judge, of his moral worth, and as a Christian gentlemen.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to convey to the family of the deceased our deep sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented at the same time.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the memory of our distinguished friend we will attend his funeral this afternoon.

The resolutions were seconded by George W. Biddle in a short speech.

Judge Porter followed with some personal recollections of the late Chief Justice.

David Webster, Esq., also paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed on the committee Messrs. Parsons, Biddle, Porter, and Webster, F. Carroll Brewster, Mr. Green, of Northampton county, and Theodore Cuyler.

The officers of the meeting were added to the committee.

Adjourned.

PERJURY.

Two Women Combine to Defraud the Government of Pension Money—They are Held in Bail to Answer.

Mrs. Louisa Steck and Eliza Sharp were again before United States Commissioner Biddle today, at noon, for a continued hearing on the charge of perjury. Mrs. Steck is accused of having, on the 14th instant, appeared at the Pension Office of Major Calhoun and sworn that she was married in order to obtain a pension from the Government, which was due her during her widowhood. The other defendant, Eliza Sharp, also testified to the same fact. The testimony taken at the hearing is as follows:—

Major A. R. Calhoun sworn—I am a pension agent for widows and orphans, and identify the defendant as the party who attempted to draw a pension on the 14th inst. I told her that she had no right to draw the pension if she was married; she said that she was not married, but would get a husband if she could find a good one; I was present and heard the oath administered; the oath was administered by my clerk, Mr. Ackley.

Charles D. Burns sworn—I am an alderman; know the defendant; saw her at my office on the 16th of September last; she came there to get married; I married her to a man whose name I cannot recall just now; am perfectly satisfied that the prisoner is the woman whose marriage ceremony I performed; there was a man named Joseph Stuhl present at the time.

Mrs. McIntyre sworn—I reside at No. 626 Guilford street; do not know defendant; she never lived there since I went into the house, which is more than a year. (The object of this testimony was to rebut the sworn statement of the defendant to the effect that she lived with Mrs. McIntyre.)

Special Officer Reeder sworn—I was a clerk in the pension office of Major Calhoun; I have seen Eliza Sharp on the 14th of March last in the office; she was with Mrs. Steck; I saw Eliza Sharp make her mark on the document; she took the oath administered by Mr. Ackley, the chief clerk of the state that she lived at No. 626 Guilford street; both Mrs. Steck and a son of Mrs. Sharp made the same statement; I went to Guilford street and found that she did not live at No. 626, but lived opposite in a beer saloon, under another name.

Mrs. McIntyre was recalled and testified that while she lived at No. 626 Guilford street she had never seen Mrs. Sharp, and that the latter never lived there.

Both defendants were held in $700 bail each.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, March 18, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley Branch	10,480 03	34,560 18	d24,020 15
For shipment by Canal	874 10	2,972 09	d2,098 09
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	5,983 10	2,209 10	3,744 00
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	967 09	508 15	458 14
Consumed on Laterals	1,476 05	1,856 13	d380 08
Lehigh and Wyoming Coal	.....	376 12	d376 12
Total Anth. paying freight	19,281 07	42,424 18	d23,143 11
Bituminous	10,492 17	7,165 11	3,327 06
Total all kinds paying freight	29,774 04	49,589 09	d19,816 05
Coal for Company's use	2,991 09	2,010 03	981 06
Total tonnage for week	32,765 13	51,600 12	d18,834 19
Previously this year	796,869 01	926,951 05	d42,082 04
Total to date	799,634 14	826,551 17	d60,917 03
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven	128 00	.....	.....
From Port Clinton	.....	.....	.....
Total tonnage for week	128 00	.....	.....
Previously this year	26,225 17	.....	.....
Total to date	26,353 17	34,573 16	1,980 01

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Officer Lowe, of the Second Police district, arrested at Second and South streets last night Daniel Malton and Henry Donnovan for disorderly conduct. On the way to the station-house, at Second and Catharine streets, the prisoners suddenly turned upon the officer, knocked him down, and kicked him almost into insensibility. The policeman was cut on the head in three places, and he also received an ugly gash under the eye. After doing this amount of damage, the men made their escape. At a later hour in the night Officers Burns and Maguire arrested the ruffians. Alderman Lutz has sent them to prison.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINE.—An engine, "The Dove," on the Germantown and Norristown road, broke down yesterday morning between Fisher's lane and Wayne Station, causing much delay in subsequent trains.

GIRARD TRUSTS.—Elsewhere will be found a letter from Messrs. Merahon's Sons relative to the awarding of contracts by the Board of Commissioners of the Girard Trusts. It states that contracts have not been awarded to the lowest bidder, and that but two parties were invited to bid upon a certain contract just awarded, amounting to several thousand dollars. It is important to the public that the business of the Girard Estate be conducted in the most economical manner. The complaint comes from one of our oldest firms, representing one of the largest, if not the largest establishment of the kind in the city, and they should certainly be entitled to a hearing.

SIGNOR RIZZO'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—This evening there will be given a grand concert at Concert Hall by a number of superior vocal and instrumental artistes, among whom are M'lle Bella Silva, a new mezzo soprano, Signor G. Rizzo, baritone, Charles H. Jarvis, pianist, Mr. Kopta, the well-known violinist, Mr. Hennig, the great violoncello performer, and others.

Among the pieces is a new one composed for Herr Kopta, for the violin, by Signor Rizzo. The entire programme is good, and as there is no other special musical entertainment to-night Concert Hall should be well filled.

THE STREET CONTRACTORS.—This morning Messrs. Davis and Steel, members of the Board of Health, made a visit to the Southern and Western districts to ascertain whether the street contractors were fulfilling their contracts. If they do not by to-night, to-morrow the board will employ men to clean the thoroughfares, and charge the expense to the contractors.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecture of the "Star" course will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, by General Kilpatrick, who will discourse upon "The Battle Scenes of the Rebellion." The lecture will include a description of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

FREAKS OF A DRUNKEN MAN.—Officer Gibson, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, who resides in the vicinity of Fourth and Morris streets, arrested in that locality last night one Patrick Henry, who was intoxicated and engaged in smashing windows. Alderman Lutz committed the prisoner.

STONE THROWING BOYS.—Henry Clay and Charles Brunswick, [illegible] fighting on Twenty-first street yesterday afternoon, have been bound over in $300 bail to keep the peace by Alderman Jones.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Bushrod W. James, M. D., will this evening lecture on "The Curiosities of the Golden Garden—California," at the Spring Garden Institute, northeast corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, March 22, 1871.

The money market to-day opened quite lively, and the feature continued up to noon. Both on speculative and business account the demand for money is large, but the supply appears sufficient for all wants, and the rates current last week are not materially changed. 5½ per cent. is the usual figure for call loans on good collaterals, but there are numerous transactions above and below that figure. In the discount market paper is offered more freely than at any previous time during the season, but it is taken freely at 6 per cent. at the banks and 7 to 8 per cent. in the open market.

Gold is quiet and steady, with all the sales ranging from 111@111⅛, closing at ⅛.

In Government bonds the whole market is active and strong, with prices ⅛@¼ higher on the entire list.

The business at the Stock Board this morning was limited, but yesterday's prices were maintained. State and city loans were dull but firm.

Reading was in good demand, with sales at 51⅝; Pennsylvania was strong with sales at 61¼@61⅝; sales of Philadelphia and Trenton at 116; Lehigh Valley at 59⅜; Catawissa preferred at 41; Northern Central at 40⅝; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48¾, b. o.

In Canal shares there were small sales of Lehigh at 35¼; Morris at 45½@46; and preferred do, at 116, an advance of 6.

A sale of Southern Transportation at 29.

—The following banks have subscribed, through Jay Cooke & Co., to-day, for the new five per cent. Government Bonds:—

First National, Seaford, Del., $30,000.

Ticonic National, Waterville, Me., $85,500.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 Phila & E 7s	86¾	242 sh Leh V R	59¼
$1000 Leh gold L	88¾	57 do	59¼
$3000 do	88½	10 sh N Cent R	40½
$400 City 6s, New	101¾	190 sh O C & A R b60	48¾
$2000 do	101¾	10 sh Leh Nav St	35½
20 sh Phil & T R	116	40 sh Mor Cl St	45½
5 sh Penna R	61¾	10 do	46
100 do b60	61¾	40 sh Mor Cl pf	116
100 do b30	61¾	25 sh Read R b5	51½
12 sh South Tr	29	1000 do b60	51¾
100 sh Cata Prf	41	67 sh Cam & Am	116½

SECOND BOARD.

$16800 City 6s, New	101¾	80 sh Mor Cl	46
$7000 N Penna 6s	99¾	200 sh O C & A R	48¾
$1000 W Jer 6s	91½	100 sh Reading R	51 44
$3000 Pa R gen mt	93¾	200 sh Cata Prf	41
$3000 Leh 6s gold	88½	230 sh Penna R	61¾
17 sh 2d & 3d St	56	200 sh Leh N b30	35¾
140 sh Norrist'n R	81¾	35 sh Cent Nat Bk	126

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115⅝@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112¼; do. 1865, 112@112¼; do., July, 1865, 110⅞@111; do., July, 1867, 110⅞@111; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅞. Gold, 111¼@111¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 114@114¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet and sells at 11¼@11¾c. per pound. Timothy may be quoted at $7@7·25. Flaxseed is scarce, and commands $2·10.

The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7·25@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@8, the latter rate for fancy. Rye Flour sells at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal no sales.

The tone of the Wheat market continues firm, and a fair demand prevails for prime lots. Sales of Indiana red at $1·65@1·68; 800 bushels Ohio do, at $1·68@1·70; and 1600 bushels Michigan amber at $1·70. Rye sells at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull, but we continue former quotations. Sales of yellow at 83@84c., and Western mixed at 83c. Oats command full prices; sales of 1700 bushels Pennsylvania at 66@66½c.

In Barley we notice a sale of 5600 bushels New York two-rowed at 92½c.

Whisky is lower. 100 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

6 A. M.....45 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....58

SUN RISES.....6·0 | MOON SETS.....7 49
SUN SETS.....6·14 | HIGH WATER.....2 45

(By Cable.)

LONDON, March 22.—The steamship Caspian, from Portland, touched at Moville yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, March 22.—Arrived, steamship Samaria, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 22.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs Fannie Lincoln, from West Indies; Camilla, from Messina; and Ellen Marie and schr Annie Bayard, from Havana.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, do.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Commission

Its Anticipated Report.

New Hampshire Democrats.

Question of Adjournment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Darien Ship Canal Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at their meeting to-day agreed to lay aside the Darien Ship Canal Treaty for the present, and to report favorably on a few unimportant treaties.

The San Domingo Commissioners.

Information having been received that Senator Wade has the report of the San Domingo Commission ready, and the affairs on the island demand that some action shall be taken at once by our Government, it is probable that should Wade reach here in time the report will be laid before Congress. The Senate, however, is not disposed to do anything at this session.

Adjournment.

The Senate, by a vote of 30 to 23, laid on the table the House resolution providing for a *sine die* adjournment to-morrow.

The Ku-Klux.

A number of the Senators have speeches on Sherman's resolution which they are anxious to deliver. As soon as they are disposed of the Senate will probably take up the House resolution and amend it by agreeing to a day certain.

The New Hampshire Delegation

arrived last night, and were sworn in to-day. Being the first Democratic Congressmen from that State in many years, they met with a warm reception from their Democratic friends in the House.

Edwards,

of Arkansas (Democrat), was also sworn in. This gives the Democrats the even hundred in the House.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 22.—The House has been occupied all the morning with the bill to repeal the Erie acts of last year, by which that railroad escaped taxation in Jersey City.

Mr. Valentine, on behalf of the Erie Road, opposed the bill vigorously, and moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was lost by a vote of 23 to 34.

He then moved to lay it over till Tuesday, which was agreed to. Yeas 33, nays 25.

A joint meeting was held at noon, but rose immediately, standing adjourned till Tuesday.

The Senate passed bills to prohibit the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors, and establishing a quarantine at Perth Amboy.

It is understood that the Governor will send to the Legislature to-day the bill to place the riparian moneys to the school fund, with his veto, claiming that all moneys should go to the payment of the State debt.

FROM THE WEST.

A Terrible Tragedy in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Accounts from Fayetteville, Ark., say a man named Roland, living three miles from that place, killed his wife and infant child on the 16th instant, and then blew his own brains out. The cause was domestic troubles.

Reception to O'Donovan Rossa.

The Irish Catholic benevolent societies of this city in convention yesterday formed a State organization on the plan laid down by the National Convention held in Cincinnati last October. The Irish Society of this city will give O'Donovan Rossa a public and cordial welcome when he arrives here.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

A Victory for "Erie."

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—The Erie Railroad has triumphed in the Assembly to-day, the vote standing 33 to 27.

[This despatch probably refers to the quarrel between the Erie Line and the Morris and Essex and Delaware, Belvidere, and Lackawanna Railroads in the matter of the Bergen tunnel.—ED.]

Shipment of Specie,

NEW YORK, March 22.—Specie shipment to-day $100,000 silver and $80,000 gold.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH.

How Mr. Washburne Distributed the Funds Transmitted to Him—Interesting Correspondence.

We have received from Mr. C. H. Marshall, Chairman of the French Relief Committee, copies of correspondence which has taken place between the American Minister at Paris and Jules Favre, which, Mr. Marshall says, refutes the statement by telegraph that Mr. Washburne had employed the funds forwarded to him by the committee for the relief of the suffering French people in distributing tobacco and money to the members of the National Guard in Paris. The sum remitted to Mr. Washburne was £2000, which was sent on the 4th of February. The London Committee, composed of Messrs. Moran, McCullough, Sturgis, and Morgan, has since received £13,600, which it has employed for the alleviation of great distress and suffering in the northern districts of France. It will be seen that Mr. Washburne made a good disposition of his trust, and that the greater portion of the amount given him was not distributed in Paris, but in the surrounding villages and among the poor in the valley of the Loire. He retained but 2500 francs ($500) himself, of which he is believed to have made the very best use.

FROM MR. WASHBURNE TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Feb. 8.—Sir: I received yesterday a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Moran, through the intermediance of Count de Bismarck, stating that £2000 had been placed to my credit with the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, as a first instalment of a subscription in New York city for the poor in France. I immediately called on Mr. Jules Favre to consult him as to the best manner of distributing this money, and he suggested that the portion of it to go to Paris and the surrounding villages should be placed in the hands of M. Ernest Picard, the Minister of Finance, who would associate with him a commission, to include one American, who would attend to its distribution. As to the Americans, I have named Mr. Joseph Karrick Riggs, long a resident of Paris, a gentleman of honor, of responsibility, and intelligence. I have this day sent to M. Favre 35,000 francs to go into the hands of M. Picard. I have sent 12,500 francs to Stephen E. Lee, Esq., a respectable American gentleman residing at Tours, to be distributed among the poor in the valley of the Loire. No man can make a more just or satisfactory distribution than Mr. Lee. I have retained 2500 francs in my own hands for future disposition, this amount sent to me as the "first instalment" by the time another instalment arrives, I hope to be fully advised as to the distribution which it will be best to make of it. The sufferings of the poor in all parts of France where the hostile armies have been are so terrible that it is hard to discriminate as to the localities where aid shall be sent. I have no knowledge of the benevolent parties who have made this generous subscription in the city of New York, and I am therefore unable to communicate with them as to what I have done thus far. If you shall know them, perhaps you will deem it proper to communicate to them the contents of this despatch.

I have the honor to be, etc.
E. B. WASHBURNE.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

FROM FAVRE TO WASHBURNE.

Next follow two letters from Jules Favre to Minister Washburne, the first acknowledging a check of 35,000 francs, representing the amount of subscriptions opened in New York, for which he expresses "profound gratitude." The second letter is as follows:—

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Sir:—I am infinitely touched by the striking marks of sympathy which my country receives from your free Americans, and I beg you to convey the expression of my gratitude to your countrymen in New York who have been kind enough to take the initiative in this generous offering addressed to France, so cruelly tried. I transmit to-day to my colleague, M. Picard, Minister of the Finances, the check for 35,000 francs you have had the kindness to send me, begging him to name for the distribution of this amount a commission, of which Mr. Joseph Karrick Riggs shall be a member, a gentleman whom you have named, and who will hasten to take your instructions. I take this occasion to renew the assurances with which I have the honor to be, etc. etc.
JULES FAVRE.
—*N. Y. Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 129 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ A R O U S E!

A MASS MEETING
OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS,
WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY,
will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24,
at seven o'clock, to concert measures for
ABOLISHING
THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION!

REMEMBER, CITIZENS! that this odious Commission has been inflicted on us! REMEMBER, it was created not only without petition or memorial, but against the well-settled previously-expressed public opinion; that it is clothed with dangerous powers, and is practically the

MASTER OF THE PEOPLE!

REMEMBER,
that out of this
GRASPING, CENTRALIZED TYRANNY,
issued the
THREE CORRUPT RINGS
which were condemned last week.

LET US STRANGLE THE ELDEST BORN OF THIS MONGREL BROOD, AND RESTORE TO THE CITY HER
LOST RIGHTS!

Let every Prudent, Honest Citizen be present.
Let every Friend of TRUE REFORM assist.
Let every Patriot who has Faith in Self-Government and Direct Representation, aid.

COME FROM EVERY WARD.

COME, determined that the Tax-payers shall be allowed to select their own Commissioners.

COME, and crush the Self-appointed and Usurping Power that dares to

DEFY PUBLIC OPINION

and destroy Free Government.

ABLE SPEAKERS,
Of all Parties, will address the meeting.

STEREOPTIC VIEWS OF METROPOLITAN ADORNMENT
will be exhibited from 7 to 8 o'clock.

By order of a Committee of Citizens,
WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY. 3 21 4t

☞ A R O U S E!—A Mass Meeting of Citizens and Tax-payers, without distinction of party, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, at 7 o'clock, to concert measures for abolishing the PARK COMMISSION.

Remember, citizens, that this odious commission has been inflicted on us. Remember it was created not only without petition or memorial, but against well-settled and previously expressed public opinion—that it is clothed with dangerous powers, and is practically THE MASTER OF THE PEOPLE.

Remember that out of this grasping tyranny issued the THREE CORRUPT RINGS which were condemned last week.

Let us strangle the eldest born of this mongrel brood, and restore to the city her lost rights.

Let every prudent, honest citizen be present. Let every friend of true reform assist. Let every patriot who has faith in self-government and direct representation aid. Come from every ward. Able speakers of all parties will address the meeting.

Stereoptic Views and Fire-works will be exhibited. 3 22 3t*

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MAJOR-GENERAL KILPATRICK,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 23.
"Battle Scenes of the Rebellion."
(Including a graphic description of LEE'S RAID into Pennsylvania).

MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
Subject—"The True Republic."

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston, March 30.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 21 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposed agreement for the lease of the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD and its branches to the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New Jersey, and also upon a Supplement to the Charter, entitled "An act to enable the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage," approved March 16, 1871.

3 19 9t E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. P. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 900 WALNUT Street, at noon on the 4th day of April, when an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
MICHAEL NISBET,
3 18 sw5t Secretary.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent there will be choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sermon this evening by Rev. J. ANDREWS HARRIS. It*

☞ FLATTERING ENCOMIUMS ARE RECEIVED of the Letter Press Copies from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. It

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times.
BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 16 wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St